THE
Bombay Gazette.

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No. 55,773—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1-30 p.m.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
19th Oct.	PERSIA	8000	...	..
26th „	* MALOJA	12500	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	CHINA	8000	......	...
9th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
16th „	ARABIA	8000	...	...
23rd „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th „	MEDINA	12500	...	..
7th Dec.	ARCADIA	7000	MOLDAVIA	10000
14th „	EGYPT	8000	......	...
21st „	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000
28th „	PERSIA	8000	....	—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

4th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
11th „	MACEDONIA	10500	......	—
18th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
25th „	ARABIA	8000	...	—
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
8th „	CHINA	8000	......	—
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
22nd Feb.	EGYPT	8000	....	—
1st March	MOREA	11000	...	—
8th „	PERSIA	8000	...	...
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th „	† ARCADIA	7000	.....	--
22nd „	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
29th „	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	.....	—
12th „	MOLDAVIA	10000	.....	—
19th „	MALOJA	12500	.....	..
26th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	...	..
10th „	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th „	PERSIA	8000	......	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

Calcutta: GRINDLAY & Co.
London: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay on
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd Oct. 1912.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. „
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	21st „ „
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec. „
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	15th „ „
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	31st „ „
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	18th Jan. 1913.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	2nd Feb. „

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	23rd Feb. 1913
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th March „
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd „ „
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	10th April „
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd „ „
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	5th May „
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	18th „ „

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	„ 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	„ 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	„ 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	„ 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	„ 605	957
Bombay to New York	„ 826	1,309
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	„ 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	14th Oct.	11 a.m.	* P.D. and C.M.
Kasara	1195	Thurs.	17th Oct.	9 a. m.	† C. M.
Linga	2185	Friday	18th Oct.	‡ 8 a.m.	direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara" 1195 tons, on Thursday, 17th Oct. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Barala" 3200 tons, on Wednesday, 16th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons on Thursday 31st October, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 19th October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
14th October, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons,	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Oceanien	4143	Mages	21st Nov. 1912.
Polynesien	6363	Lassince	19th Dec. 1912.
Ville-de-a-Ciotat	6378		16th Jan. 1913.
Sydney	4120		13th Feb. 1913.
Yarra	4142	Tivolle	13th March 1913.

PASSAGE FARES.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (Return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Italian Line at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE di SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct;

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	6,000	A. Muzio	15th Oct. 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	D. Magaozini.	15th Nov. 1912.
Sardegna	6,000	A. Muzio	15th Dec. 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Capri	6,000	A. de Amezaga	16th Oct. 1912.
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Nov. 1912.
Capri	6,000	A. de Amezaga	16th Dec. 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations; for further particular apply to

G. FERRERO,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY. TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

CLEANING

BY THE ENGLISH PROCESS.

SILKS, SERGES, SATINS | TWEEDS, TUSSORES, CHAMERE

FLANNELS, etc.

AT A MINIMUM RATE

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.

DRY CLEANING, DYEING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS.

2-14, Hammum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Oakes' Madras Cigars

ARE recognised as the standards of excellence. They are hand-made and guaranteed free from opium. Highest awards whenever exhibited. The following are a few popular Brands:—

			Per 100 Rs.	A.
Anglo-Indians No. 1,	4½" Boxed	100	4	0
Oriental Cheroots	5" „	100	3	8
Supers, No. 1,	4¼" „	50	4	14
La Flor de Coromandel—				
Imperials,	5¼" „	50	8	8
Cabinets,	4½" „	50	7	6
Operas,	3" „	100	5	12
Fiancees,	4½" „	50	9	6
Empires,	4½" „	50	10	8
Gymkhanas,	5¼" „	50	13	12
Vishnus (Longs),	5" „	100	3	14
Vishnus (Shorts),	3½" „	100	2	12

Obtainable at all Stores and Tobacconists throughout India and Burma, or direct from the Company at the Prices quoted above, delivered free by Post.

Write for New Illustrated Edition of Cigar Price List.

OAKES & CO., Ltd.,
Box No. 24, MADRAS.

BANKS.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

(Established 15th May, 1895.)

Capital Authorised	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 15,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 8,62,618
Reserve Fund (In Govt. Papers)	Rs. 8,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ % p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of out-stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM B. A.,
Bombay, 89, Apollo Street. Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Colombo
Foochow
Hamburg
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Ipoh
Johore
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
London
Lyons
Malacca
Manila
Nagasaki
New York
Peking
Penang
Rangoon
Saigon
San Francisco
Shanghai
Shanghai Hongkow
Singapore
Sourabaya
Taipeh
Tientsin
Tsingtau
Yokohama
Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AT:—
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID UP	£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

SPORTS CUPS AND BOWLS

IS ONE OF OUR LEADING LINES.

WE have now on view a handsome collection of PRESENTATION PLATE embracing the latest ideas and productions of the best Art. Apart from originality in design of the whole collection offered, there are many pieces, however, which can claim

ACTUAL "INDIVIDUALITY"

of craftsmanship.

These special designs are of Hall-marked Sterling Silver and in accordance with our well-known reputation they have had added to them the characteristic feature of English sturdiness and the Highest Finish.

We undertake the engraving of INSCRIPTIONS, CRESTS and MONOGRAMS on gold and silver articles and guarantee the very best work and prompt execution of orders.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, and WATCH-MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS CAKE SPECIALITIES.

From 1lb. and upwards may be had Fresh daily if ordered before 9 a.m.

GATEAU YOLANDA—(a Lemon Tea Cake.)
GATEAU CAPRICE—(Chocolate Flake Cake.)
GATEAU CONVERSATION—(Custard Cream Cake.)
GATEAU NOISETTE—(Hazelnut Praline Cake.)
GATEAU JAPONAIS—Pineapple Iced Cake.)
GATEAU MOKA—(Coffee Cream Cake.)
GATEAU IDEAL—(Cream Pastry Cake.)
GATEAU FLAMANDE—(Lemon and Almond Cake.)
GATEAU SUBLIME—(Very light apricot-flavoured Cake.)
GATEAU St. HONORE—(Whipped-cream Cake.)

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET.
Telephone No. 325.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.

SOFTSHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of variou patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

THE DEADLY TROPICAL CLIMATE

To take a chance with one's health in the tropics is utter folly. The climate is against one. The country is against one. The only one thing to do at the first sign of Fever, Ague, or Influenza, is to take the certain cure that has stood the test of time.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.
Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. Re. 1-8ans. each

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch Etc. in a day. Ans 4, each.

Of all dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI, LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in	cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	„	„	
Chester	125°	„	„	
Devoe's	125°	„	„	
Monkey	125°	„	„	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

150° "SHELL" 150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA.

150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA) LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Cholorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

whether he is satisfied with his

VULCAN MOTOR CAR

and he will answer: Yes. It is the sweetest running car I have ever had the pleasure of driving and costs so little to maintain.

TRIAL RUNS ON LATEST MODELS.

By arrangements with the
SOLE AGENTS.
THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP, ALSO SECOND-HAND BOILER AND ENGINE AND LEAD SCRAP, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive tenders at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m., (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 6th November, 1912, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 200 only), must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 12th October, 1912.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will hold an AUCTION SALE of TIMBER at the following depots on the dates shown against them.

Depot.	Estimated quantities in cubic feet of.			Date of auction.
	Teak.	Blackwood.	Jungle, wood Matti, Nana etc.	
Kodibag (near Karwar).	Logs cft. 54175 poles No. 5000	2000	27500	20th November 1912 and following days.
Hattikeri (15 miles from Karwar.)	14085	528	62195	25th November 1912 and following days.

The conditions of sale are available for inspection of persons wishing to bid at the above auction at the Undersigned's office at Karwar or at the Depot offices at Kodibag and Hattikeri between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. on any day except Sundays and holidays.

W. A. MILLER,
Divisional Forest Officer.
W. D. Kanara.

Karwar, 26th September 1912.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

INDORE WATER WORKS.

HOLKER STATE, CENTRAL INDIA.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY and laying of Steel or Cast Iron main and distribution pipes and other Water Works fittings for Water Supply of Indore, Holkar State, Central India. Either Steel or Cast Iron or both of them in parts may be selected at the option of the Chief Engineer, Indore State.

2. Plans, Specifications and conditions of contract can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned during office-hours.

3. Printed copies of conditions of contract, specifications, form of Tender and instructions to tenderers can be obtained from the Office of the Undersigned on a payment of a fee of Rs. 5 per copy, on and after 1st September, 1912.

4. Sealed tenders are to be delivered and addressed to the Undersigned not later than 2 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 30th October, 1912.

5. Lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

6. The estimated amount of the works is about Rs. 5 lacs (500,000.)

A. K. VAKIL, L.C.E.
Divisional Engineer, Public Works Department,
Water Works Division,
Holkar State, Indore,
Central India.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR INDIGENOUS STORES, LOCKS, LEATHER GOODS, WASTE COTTON AND OIL KEROSINE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, at his Office, near Church Gate Railway Station, Bombay, up to 3 P.M., on Thursday 24th October, 1912, for the SUPPLY of STORES, required for the Broad and Metre Gauge systems, for the year 1913, commencing from the 1st January next.

2. Forms giving particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmer, and conditions on which tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Assistant Storekeeper's Office, Ajmer.

Form No. 1 consists of Miscellaneous Stores, Parel delivery.
„ „ 2 „ „ „ Ajmer „
„ „ 3 & 4 Cotton Waste Bombay & Ajmer delivery.
„ „ 5 & 6 Oil Kerosine „ „ „

The whole or any of the above forms can be had on payment of Rs. 2 per each copy.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender, without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer will be required to supply at the rate quoted and sign an agreement for the due fulfilment of the contract.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores, &c.," and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand), must accompany all or any of the 6 Tenders, without which no Tender will be considered. In the event of a contractor whose Tender has been accepted failing to execute the contract the above deposit will be liable to forfeiture at the discretion of the Agent.

5. If Government Paper or other securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favor of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company or order. Only Securities and Government Paper bearing interest of not less than 3 1/2 per cent. per annum will be accepted.

6. A further deposit will have to be made by the successful Tenderer so as to make the total deposit equal to five per cent. of the total amount of his accepted Tenders. No interest will be allowed on cash deposit.

7. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's samples which may be seen at Parel or Ajmer.

8. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CECIL RICHARDSON,
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Ag. Chief Storekeeper.
Parel, Bombay, 4th Oct., 1912.

APPLICANTS FOR LAND IN

NEW DELHI

are invited to communicate with

MESSRS. MAURICE TURNER & CO.,
CONSULTING ENGINEERS,
Kashmir Gate, Delhi.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

RE-OPENING OF THE KHOPOLI BRANCH.

ON and from the 15th October 1912, and until further notice, the KHOPOLI BRANCH will be re-opened for all description of traffic.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 11th October, 1912.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

THE FIRST TERM of the next Session commences on January 4th 1913. Students who desire to enter the College should present themselves on that date at 10-30 A. M.

About nine Scholarships (value Rs. 15 per mensem) will be awarded to Matriculates and School Final men. Residents of the Bombay Presidency are alone eligible. Those wishing to obtain Scholarships must present themselves at the College on January 4th and should enter their names as candidates as soon as possible.

Paying students unless Matriculates and School Final men are required to pass the College Entrance Test held at the College on January 4th and following days.

All candidates must pass an Examination in Physical Fitness held at the College on January 4th and following days and must produce certificates of moral character.

Further particulars may be obtained on application.

THE PRINCIPAL,
Bombay Veterinary College.

Parel, Bombay, 12th October, 1912.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. MEYER NISSIM ADMINISTRATOR (with exemplification of probate of the will and codicil thereto annexed) of the property and credits of Sir EDWARD EZRA ALBERT DAVID SASSOON deceased has contracted to sell to our clients the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge lien, lease, easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate lying and being at Victoria Road in the Island and Registration District of Bombay with messuage or dwelling house and other buildings thereon called or formerly known by the name of "Sans Souci" containing by admeasurement 29096 Square yards, or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 41 and 43, Collector's New Nos. 16272 and 16275, Old Survey Nos. 684 and 685 New Survey Nos. 3653 and 3669 and by the Collector and Assessor of Municipal Taxes under Ward E Nos. 6245 (1), 6245 (2), 6245 (3) and 6245 (4) Street Nos. 1 1A, 1B, and 1C, Victoria Road and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the said Victoria Road on or towards the South by the land belonging to the Shravak Charity but standing in the Collector's records partly in the name of Motichand Hemchand and partly in the name of Sha Dayachand Malluck chand on or towards the East partly by the land belonging to the Shravak Charity and standing in the Collector's records in the name of Motichand Hemchand and partly by the property of Jacob Elias Sassoon and on or towards the West partly by Love Lane and partly by the property of Ootamchand Devchand and Shamrao Pandurang executors of Rajabai, wife of Roychand Deepchand and partly by the property of the Trustees of Dr. Masina's Hospital and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorney

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Assessor to the Corporation of Calcutta on a salary of Rs. 600 per mensem inclusive of all allowances rising to Rs. 800 by biennial increments of Rs. 40 for approved service. The appointment is subject to the Provident Fund, Leave and other Service Rules of the Corporation and may be terminated at any time, by three months' notice being given on either side.

The selected candidate will be required to join on the 2nd January, 1913.

Applications, with not less than three or more than six of the most recent testimonials as to the candidate's previous experience and character will be received by the undersigned up to the 15th November, 1912.

C. C. CHATTERJEE,
Secretary to the Corporation.

11th October, 1912.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

DELHI AGENTS: KING, KING & CO.

MESSRS. PHIPSON & Co. beg to announce they have APPOINTED as their DELHI AGENTS MESSRS. KING, KING & Co., who will hold a stock of their Wines, etc., from the 10th October, 1912.

Address:
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
(Agents for Messrs. Phipson & Co.),
1, Kashmir Gate, Delhi.

TENDERS FOR MEDICAL STORES.

THE MEDICAL STOREKEEPER to Government, Bombay is prepared to receive tenders for the SUPPLY of Medicines, Empty packing cases, Tinware, Mutton Suet, Straw, Covering and dammering of cases, up to 12 noon, on the 1st November, 1912.

Written applications should be made for tender and Schedule forms which will be supplied on payment of Re. 1 per set.

Further particulars may be ascertained from the Undersigned.

F. E. SWINTON, Lieut.-Col., I. M. S.,
Medical Storekeeper to Govt.,
Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE
LATEST DEVELOPMENT
IN
LIFE INSURANCE
FOR
EUROPEANS RESIDENT IN INDIA
THE
NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE
COMPANY
offer Policies at Minimum Cost
with Maximum Benefits.
For Particulars of New Schemes
apply to
KING KING and Co.,
Secretaries,
KING'S BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

BI-WEEKLY PROGRAMMES.
CHANGE ON
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
OUR FIRST BI-WEEKLY PROGRAMME
UPTO TUESDAY 15TH OCTOBER.

THE RESURRECTION of NICK WINTER,

One of the most interesting, and thrilling Detective films ever produced—Spectators' attention never abates, passing from one incident to another.

MANOEUVRES.
Britain invaded on the East Coast.
THE MARCH ON LONDON.
H. M. the King in the Field.

THREE SHOWS EACH NIGHT.
7 to 8 : 8-30 to 9-30 : 10 to 11 P.M.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as chairs and cupboards, sofas, glass, and panel door cupboards, dressing, wash-hand and writing tables, phonographs, iron safes, &c.

1 iron frame grand cottage Piano by Winklemann.
1 five Octave Chicago cottage harmonium by Soundy & Co.
1 Dynamo.
1 Motor tyre 810 by 100 and 1 tube 810 by 90.

At 2-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 light rubber-tyred Victoria.
1 English made rubber-tyred malephaeton.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th October, 1912.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Goods, Grain Sweeping, etc.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 18th October, 1912, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) at the Railway Company's Depot at Carnac Bridge:—

A number of bags of grain and seeds and a quantity of grain sweeping, and other miscellaneous goods, etc.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 14th October, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Haji Ahmed Haji Mahomed and Noor Mahomed Haji Ayoob, the Executors of the last will and testament of Haji Hassam Haji Cassum, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY, MONDAY the 14th October at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure, with the building thereon situate at Abdul Rehman Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-three and one-third square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 1454, Collector's New Nos. 7209, 7210, Old Survey Nos. 1049, 1050 and New Survey Nos. 1989 and 1990 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under B. Ward No. 37, and Street Nos. 141-145, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the Abdul Rehman Street, on or towards the north by the house of Bejonji Soonawalla, and on or towards the South by the house of Joosub Hoosein.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

On SATURDAY the 19th instant, at 4-30 p. m. (S T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees Messrs. Haribhai Vajesaunkar and Shunker Prasad Haribhai and on account and risk of the mortgagor Merwanjee Jehangir Vakil under the power of sale contained in an Indenture of mortgage dated 6th day of June 1911 made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part the following property:

All that piece or parcel of land or ground being portion of a large piece or parcel of land registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue, Old Nos. 87, 299, New Nos. 748, 2037, Old Survey No. 19 and New Survey No. 7360 situate and being at Girgaum Back Road without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement, 3,752 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages, tenements, bungalows, dwelling-houses, and chawls standing thereon bearing Municipal Nos. as follows: D. Ward No. 1671, Street No. 1. D. Ward Nos. 167273, Street No. 2, 221—223 and 3, D. Ward No. 1675, Street No. 5 D. Ward Nos. 1676 (1) 1676 (2) Street Nos, 6, 6A D Ward No, 1677. Street No. 7 D. Ward No. 1678 Street No 8 D Ward No 1679, Street No, 9, D. Ward No. 1680-81, Street Nos. 10 and 11, D. Ward Nos. 1682, 1683 (1) Street Nos. 11 and 13 and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Shapurji Sorabji Mahimwala and partly by the property of Pochaji on or towards the west partly by the property of Bai Motibai Nusserwanji Wadia and partly by the fire temple or Agiary premises belonging to the estate of Jehangir Bezonji deceased on or towards the South by Girgaum Back Road aforesaid and on or towards the North by Land belonging or appertaining to the David Sassoon Reformatory.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors, at their Office at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th October, 1912.

CANVAS
DAVID CORSAR & SONS
BEST FLAX CANVAS
For full particulars apply:—
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED.—A TELEPHONE OPERATOR—one who knows English. Apply Box No. 349, care of this Paper.

GAZDAR AND CO.—MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS, Church Gate Street. Large Stock best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. H. H., Re 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is, therefore, able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000 & 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3⅜d. to 1s. 4⅜d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values, —Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.
Capital Paid up.................. Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund.................... „ „ 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits.............. „ „ 423,677,78

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:
Bombay.
Calcutta.
Singapore.
Hongkong.
Canton.
Manila.
Cebu.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Peking.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
San Francisco.
Mexico.
Panama.
Colon.
Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

ESTABLISHED 1880,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... „ 17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—
Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission. GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
32 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST! BY SPECIAL REQUEST!!

OUR LAST GREAT SUCCESS

THE RED ROSE OF THE APACHE

(Including the Famous "Apache Dance")
WILL BE SHOWN AGAIN THIS WEEK.

This remarkable film has achieved a distinct Triumph. It has drawn crowds for weeks together to the leading picture-palaces all over England and America, and has proved immensely popular with the London audiences.

It has Scored a Great Hit in Bombay.

We have decided to show this film only for one week more at the urgent request of many patrons. With the exception of this film AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME has been arranged, containing several comic and noteworthy features.

☞ THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY.
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 P. M.
Saturday and Sunday Extra 4th show, 11-15 to 12-15 P. M.
GRAND PRIZE SHOW.
Every Sunday, an extra show from 5-30 to 6-30 p. m. at which three prizes will be given away.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE,
(Films for sale: apply to the Manager.) TELEPHONE No. 1271.

DR. McPHAEL'S

NERVO-VITALO PILLS

For Brain Fag, Nerve Exhaustion, General Debility and Excess of any kind.

The ingredients selected for the composition of those Pills are Domina, Coca, Muirapuama, Saw Palmetto, Gold Chloriela, and Picli, which are calculated to give the best and most lasting results, **WITHOUT** the reactionary effects followed from the employment of such drugs as Strychnine and Phosphorous.

Full details and instructions with each bottle.

MANUFACTURED BY THE
Pharmaceutical and Biological Association Stores, NEW YORK and LONDON.
Agents in INDIA:
M. T. MADON & Co.,
24 & 26, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.
Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP............£400,000
RESERVE.........................£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)..................Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)..................Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs.1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.
THE HON'BLE SIR PHIROZSHA M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—3 per cent. per annum allowed from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSIT:—12 months deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods on application.

Loans granted on approved Securities.

Purchase and Sale of Securities effected at ⅛ per cent. commission.

AUDITORS:—Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants.

HEAD OFFICE:
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London),
Manager.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.........£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..................£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..............£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS..................£ 365,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA, LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan) PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL...........£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..............£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore,
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,
Newara-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombassa,
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No, 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of „ The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

HOTELS.

POLACEK'S CARLTON HOTEL.

LATE MATCHIN'S HOTEL,
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THIS is the Residental Family Hotel of Bombay per excellence. For Europeans only. It is constructed and fitted up on the most modern principles. Electric light and fans in every room, and it has besides the best sanitary arrangements with Hot and Cold baths laid on.

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"Bombay Gazette" Office,
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They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
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Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

London, Oct. 11.] [Bombay, Oct. 12

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	73 5-8		3-8
do. Rentes ...	88 3-4		3-4
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	91	un	chgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	29		1-4
do. 2 months' hence...	29 1-8		1-4
Bar Silver in New York ...	62 3-4		5-8
Exchanges on London at Paris...	25·26 1-2	01	
do. do. at Berlin...	20 49	un	chgd
do. do. New York...	4·85 1-2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	4	since	
do. Short London Bills 3 months' sight...	29th Aug 4 3-16	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	4 1-4	1-16	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-2	1-8	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 3-4	1-8	
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 7-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by China selling.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 90,000
Bar Gold to Bombay	£150,000
old Coin to Bombay	£ 10,000
G d to Calcutta	£ 4,000
Go r to Calcutta	£371,000

Silv

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL— Steady good business done.
Spot ... Steady.
Futures Steady with little doing.
Manchester
Total Sales ... 14,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 2,000 „
Imports ... 12,000 „
Mid-Americans ... 6·30+04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 13-16 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·05	5·99	5·99	6·00	6·02
+04	+04	+04	+04	+04

Mar.-Apl.	Apr.-May.	May-June	June-July.
6·03	6·05	6·06	6·06
+04	+04	+04	+04

New York market closed on Saturday 23
New York 11 a.m., Dec. 10·77 Mar. 10 Mar. 10·94
New York official Noon call Dec. 10·77 11·15.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Dec. 10·95 Mar. 1

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 5,000
„ Receipts at „ last year ... 1,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ... 00
„ Exports to Continent ... 44,0
„ Spot Cotton ... 11·00—10

Futures—Month of Dec. 10·60—19
Futures—Month of Mar. 10·80—13

Advanced ear ly on ted spinners repor re to be bidding m ed freely and declin later owing to bearis week end statistics.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 10 7-8 unchgd
Futures month of Dec. ... 10·80—15
Futures month of Mar. ... 11·01—15
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.
Holiday to-morrow except New Orleans.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts at U. S. Ports	415,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	114,000
Do. do. to France & Continent...	156,000
Do. do. to Japan	3,000
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports	821,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports	305,000

Liverpool, Oct 11.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings...Firm and good business
Tone Cloths ... Steady considerable business being done

Weft American "54"	11 3-8
Weft Egyptian "80"	17 1-4
Tone—Yarn—Market quiet.	
Weft Egyptian "32"	11 3-4
Twist "32" W T C...	9 2-4
Twist "32" B	10 1-4
Cloth G 20 36 inch	13 6
Twist "36" W T C...	10
Twist "36" B	10 1-2
Twist "42"	11 3-4
Twist American "60"	16
Twist Egyptian "60"	16 5-8
Twist Egyptian "80"	21
40s Banner Mill Twist	10 1-2
Geo Mayall's Yarn	10 1-2
F. G. F. Tinnevely C I F—Liverpool...	6 1-16
Buyers or Sellers	Sellers.
Months	Oct.-Nov.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Wheat White Karachi ... 39 5-8+1-8
Do. Months ... Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 29 1-4
Do Months—Oct.-Nov.—London—Buyers.
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... unchgd.
Do Months ... .

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ... .
Brown Cawnpore ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 60 1-2—1-2
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Buyers.
Linseed Calcutta ... 59 — 3d
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Nominal—Quiet Steady.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 54 + 1-4
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

SEED.—
ttonseed Market ... £ 6-19-0 unchgd
Nov.-Dec.—Hull—Sellers—Easier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).... ... 14 7-8 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber... ... 4 6 3-4 +1-2 d Oct.-Nov.—Value—Quieter

METALS—

Copper Braziers G M C	£ 88—1-2
Yellow Metal	d 7 1-2 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B	£ 76 7-8—3-8
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs c. i. f. Liverpool	15 1-4
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp	6 3 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool	13 0 0
Basic steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India	6 16 3

FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals...15s 3d

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 14 3-4 1 1-2d
Do. Months of Shipment ...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Easier—Dull.—Very little business
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... 12 3-4 3-4d
Do Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Mar.—Sellers
Tone—Steady—Business doing at rather higher prices
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 7 1 1-4
Months of Shipments ... Oct—Sellers
9 11 1 1-4—May—Sellers
Tone—Quiet—Prices easier.
E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 13 9 unchgd
Months of Shipments ... Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone.—Steady—Moderate business
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 12—unchgd.
Month of Shipments ... Oct.—Value.
Tone—Firm.
Java Sugar—Firm but little doing. Prices unchgd.

LONDON MARKETS.

London, Oct. 12.] [Bombay, Oct. 13.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	73 1-8		1-2
3 do. Rentes ...	88		3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan...	90 3-4		1-4
do. Govt. Securities...	64	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	29 1-4	1-4	
do. 2 months' hence...	29 5-16	3-16	
do. in New York ...	Closed.		
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·25		01 1-2
do. at Berlin...	20·48		01
do. at New York...	Closed.		
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4	since	
do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight.	29th Aug. 4 1-2	5-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	4 1-2	1-4	
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 3-4	1-4	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5	1-4	
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 7-8	un	chgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	2 1-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold ... 77·9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Firm.
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 175,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot ... Easier Quiet.
Futures ... Steady.
Total Sales ... 5,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 250
Imports ... 3,000
Mid-Americans ... 6·23—07
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 13-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan-Feb.
5·99	5·93	5·93	5 94
—06	—06	—06	—06

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July
5·96	5·97	5·99	6·00	6·00
—06	—06	—06	—06	—06

New York market closed.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton ... 10 7-8 unchgd
Futures—Month of Dec. ... 10·72—07
do. Mar ... 10·93—09
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Easy.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	2,360,000
Visible Supply	164,000
Egyptian do	86,000
East Indian do	2,562,000
American do	137,000
Other	61,000
Total Sales	600
East Indian sales	2,000
Total Speculation	1,000
Do. Exportation	Nil.
East Indian Export	7,000
Do. Indian Stock	900
Do. Forwarded Consumer	nil
Do. Actual Export	1,000
Do. Week's Imports	nil
Do. Speculation	360,000
Americans Afloat	170,000
East Indian	418,000
Total afloat	

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal
Do. Months— ......
Do. Name of Ports— ......
Wheat White Karachi ... 39 3-4
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 39 5-8
Do. Month—Sept.-Oct.—London—Nearest value
Tone—Firmer.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... 39
Do. Month ... Jan-Feb—Sellers

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ......
Do. Name of Ports— ......
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do Months ......
Do Name of Ports. ......
Brown Cawnpore ... Nominal
Do. Months— ......
Do. Name of Ports ......
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 60 2-4
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Palta ... 53 3-4
Do Months— ... Oct.
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £6-19-0
Nov.-Dec. Hull—Sellers—Quiet

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 4 7 Oct.-Nov Sellers—Steady.

SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C & F India double bags ... 12 7 1-2
Do. Months of Shipment ... Nov.-Dec. Sellers.
Tone—Steady but very quiet.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... 12 3
Do. Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady, fair demand.
German Beet-root 88 p. c. ... 9 9
Months of Shipments ... Oct.—Sellers.
9 11 3-4—May—Sellers.
Tone—Continental buying orders caused rise. Not much offering.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 13 8 1-4
Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet, only small business.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 12 4 1-2
Months of Shipments ... Oct.—Value.
Tone—Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta
Do. 11 9—Oct-Dec.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi
Do. 11 10 1-2—Oct-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta
Do. 12 7 1-2—Oct-Dec—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi
Do. 12 9—Oct-Dec—Value.
Tone—Firm, but only small business doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [12th Oct, 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
a2708 BarsSilver	60,00,000	London	Mint Master
b1 Box Silver..	60,00,000	do	do
c80 Boxes Silver	60,00,000	do	do
d11 Boxes Silver	50	Singapore	do

a Silver Bullion.
b Silver Assays.
c Silver Dollars.
d Silver Coins.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 10th Oct. 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway...........	11	13,083
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	11	12,960

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened firm at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T. 1s. 4 1-16d. Demand and 1s. 4 5-16d. to 11-32s for 3 months' sight Credits. Discount rates continue to advance in London, and Banks have had to raise their buying rates. Being mail day little business has been done. Far Eastern rates continue to decline following the drop in silver.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months'sight	...1s. 4 5-16 to 11-32
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 11-32d. Dec.
Do. do France	...171 1-4
Do. do Marks	...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...150 1-4
Shanghai „	...208
Japan „	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened quiet at 95 15-16 cash and 95 13-16 for the Settlement and has remained unchanged during the day, with only a small business passing.

We quote:—
Cash ... Rs. 95 15 0
Settlement ... „ 95 13 0

BULLION:—

Another sharp fall of 1-4d. in bar silver is advised from London, the closing quotations yesterday being 29 for ready and 29 1-8 for two months' delivery. New York was 5-8 down at 62 3-4. The local market opened easier at 73 1-4 ex-duty for ready and 73 7-16 for the first settlement. A fairly large business has been put through and rates have advanced during the day. Quotations will be found below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold ...	Rs. 23 14 9
Australian „ ...	„ 23 14 9
Sovereigns „ ...	„ 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)	
Ready ...	„ 73 12 0
1st Settlement ...	„ 73 14 0
2nd Settlement ...	„ 74 2 0
Silver (cum duty)	
Ready ...	„ 83 2 0
1st Settlement ...	„ 83 4 0
2nd Settlement ...	„ 83 8 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Advices from the American markets are easier, and prices for futures show a decline of 13 to 19 points, the drop being due to heavy Southern selling and bearish week-end statistics. There was a good demand for spot cotton in Liverpool, sales being 14,000 bales. The local market opened quiet but steady, good Broach being Rs. 293. It is rumoured that the Bengal crop is not doing so well as the bolls are not opening properly. Very little business has been done during the day, but prices have kept steady and close unchanged from the opening.

Ready cotton is quiet. Little doing.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach ...	Rs. 300	March
Good M. G. Broach ...	Rs. 293	„
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat	„ 288	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	„ 285	„
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	„ 279	„
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	„ 276-7	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	„ 267	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	„ 257	„
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	„ 256	„
Fine M. G. Bengal	„ 258	Dec.
„ „ „	260	Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	„ 243	Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—
Opening Tone ... Easy.
Estimated Sales ... 5,000 bales
Total Imports ... 3,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·95	5·90	5·90
—10	—09	—09
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr
5·91	5·93	5·94
—09	—09	—09
Apr.-May.	May-June.	June.-July.
5·96	5·96	5·97
—09	—10	—09

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is steadier.
We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 10 0 0 B.T.
December ... „ 10 10 9 B.T.
Apl-May 1913 ... „ 10 6 6 B.T.

RAPESEED:—Quiet.
We quote:—
Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913...Rs. 8 5 3 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ... „ 7 15 0 B.T.
Yellow „ ... „ 8 14 0 „

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Steady.
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 55 0 0
Black Kutni ... „ 47 0 0

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 12 10 0 B. T.

TORSEED:—
Quiet. We quote:—
ady ... Rs. 39 0 0

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 26 0 0
Forward ... „ 25 0 0 D. J.

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Quiet.
We quote:—
Jan.-Feb. Bold ... Rs. 45 8 0

MOWRASEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 8 2 0 B. T.

WHEAT:—
The market is steady.
We quote:—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 5 6 R. T.
„ „ May 1913 ... „ 5 7 6 „

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,760
Bank of India	66
Eastern Bank	91
Indian Specie	74

MILLS.

Swan Mill	317 1-2

PRESS.

New Mofussil	887 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	180
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	185
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	22

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	577 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	756	bales.
Wheat	10,407	cwts.
Linseed	820	„
Rapeseed	468	„
Gingellyseed	2,260	„
Poppyseed	nil	
Groundnuts	417	„
Castorseed	5,208	„
Rice	2,070	„
Myrabollams	1,060	„
Cottonseed	666	„
Mowraseed	549	„
Gram	4,583	„
Joowar	2,598	„
Maize	185	„
Barley	1,033	„

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 12.

In the share market on Saturday, good business was reported in coal shares; prices of which are gradually improving all along the line. Jute shares kept firm at last valued. In coal, Aukland at 11 were six annas up, Huntodih at 16 and 16·8 were four and eight annas up, Lukurka at 22·12 showed advance of eight annas, New Tettury at 13 were four annas up and Raneguuge at 23·4 were twelve annas better.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL
R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 14th Oct., 1912.

592 Parades—"A" Company will parade at Custom House on Mondays and Thursdays at 5-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

II "C" Company will parade on Wednesdays at 8 p.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

III "D" Company will parade on Mondays at 7 a.m. and Thursdays at 6 p. m. behind the Telegraph Quarters, commencing from to-day, Monday the 14th instant.

Dress—Mufti.

IV "E" Company will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9 p m. on Thursday, 17th instant.

- Dress—Drill order Mufti.

V. "F" Company will parade to-day Monday, the 14th instant, at St. Mary's College, Byculla, at 6-15 p.m. (without arms). Mufti may be worn.

VI "G" Coy Recruits will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, to-day, Monday, the 14th instant at 7-30 a.m.

VII "G" Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana on Wednesday, the 16th instant at 7-30 a.m.

Dress.—Mufti.

593. Bugle Practice.—There will be Bugle practice on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 6 p. m. at the Bo. Ed Society's School, Byculla.

594. Inspection.—The Inspector of Volunteers in India will inspect the Corps on Wednesday, the 30th instant.

595.—Viceroy's Competition—It is notified for information that the Viceroy's Competition, 1st Stage, will take place at Ghat Kopar on Sunday, the 27th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a.m.

596. Arms.—Arms will be issued to members at Head-Quarters from 9 a. m. to 4 p.m. daily (excepting Sundays).

Members are requested to draw them as early as possible.

597. Leave.—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to No. 3084 Qr.-Mr. Sergt. P. R. Soundy "E" Coy. from 10th October to 10th November 1912 both days inclusive.

(Sd.) E. G. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

I. Rifle Club matches Nos 11 and 12 will be fired at Ghat Kopar on 21st instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

II. A meeting of the Rifle Club members will be held at Head-quarters on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, at 6 p.m. Subject—Programme 2nd Series, Accounts, &c.

III. Regimental Boxing Tournament will be held on the Oval on Saturday, the 2nd November, commencing 9-30 p.m. sharp. Further particulars will be notified later.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL
THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR,
COMMANDING.

Bombay, 12th Oct., 1912.

246. Duties—Details for week ending 20th October 1912.

Orderly Officer 2nd Lieut. P. H. Retallack.

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt C. B. Banks. No. 2 Company Sergt J. Clarke.

247. Parades—Parades for the week ending 20th October, 1912.

Wednesday, 7th a. m. No. 1. Company 15 pdr Gun Drill, in the Town Hall Compound.

Dress:—Khaki Uniform with Helmets.

Thursday, 9-30 p. m. No. 2 Company 15th, pdr Gun Drill in the Town Hall Compound.

Dress:—Khaki Uniform with Forage Caps.

Thursday at 7 p.m.

E E Company parade at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Oyster Rock for Defence Light Manning.

Saturday, Nos 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Apollo Bunder at 5 p. m. sharp and proceed to Middle Ground for 1 inch Aiming Rifle practice.

Dress:—Khaki and Forage Caps

248. Musketry—Sunday, 20th, at 7 a. m. Spoon Competition and practice at Colaba. Distances, 300 and 500 yards.

249. Arms and Accoutrements—All Rifles and accoutrements must be returned to Head Quarters not later than 4 p. m. on Monday 14th instant for inspection by the Civil Chief Master Armourer.

Rifles will be ready for re-issue on Saturday the 19th instant.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE

Bombay, 14th Oct., 1912.

1 The next shoot of the Corps shooting Club at Colaba will be on Saturday afternoon the 26th instant. It is proposed to wind up with an Inter troop competition of team of 4. The competition will be open to as many teams per troop as care to compete, distance advancing from 400 to 150 yards at double by 50 yards stages. Object falling plates.

2 Practice for the annual Gymkhana Mounted Sports will be held on the maidan daily from 7 a.m.

3 There will be no Commanding Officer's parade on Tuesday, the 15th instant, owing to the Gymkhana Sports.

4 Members are kindly requested to draw their arms from Head-Quarters, Council Road, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.

(Sd.) P. R. CADELL, Lt.-Col.,
B. V. R.,
for O-Commanding Bombay L. Horse.

"WHAT is UTRODINE" one often asks when the Physician recommends it. It is a very palatable Tonic and sedative for all the functional disorders of women. A purely vegetable preparation, equally useful to mothers and to growing damsels. Literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charges for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

INGLIS—BLOOD—Sept. 25, at St. George's Parish Church, Dublin, by the Rev. Fergus, W. Green M. A, Rector, Claude C. Inglis, P. W. D., Bombay, youngest son of the late Sir Malcolm Inglis J. P., D. L., of Montrose Stillorgan Road, Dublin, to Vera, elder daughter of John R Blood, 10a Russell St., Dublin.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly. Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11.

Maxim: "If you want a thing well done get an expert to do it for you."—Rome Sentinel.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-25

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912)		12-0

Seamen's Institute.—A grand variety concert will be given in the Seamen's Institute on Monday the 14th instant by members of the crew of P. & O. R. M. S. "Persia" by kind permission of Capt. Bradshaw at 9 p. m. sharp. A very good programme has been compiled and will provide an enjoyable evening's amusement.

Accident in the Harbour.—Prow No. 5139 loaded with a cargo of 55 tons of coal was seen drifting past Apollo Bunder by the Harbour police. A police jolly-boat at once put off after it. The prow sank at the end of the Government Dockyard pier. No one was found on board, and the prow had no light. The value of the coal is estimated at Rs. 1,500, and the prow is said to be worth Rs. 1,000. The prow was owned by Nasservanji. R. Nazir. The craft seems to have sprung a leak and hence, it is surmised, the crew abandoned it.

Bhavnagar News.—Our correspondent from Bhavnagar wired on the 13th instant:—A grand darbar was held at Sihor under Bhavnagar yesterday evening in honour of the happy occasion of the Chhilla ceremony of the birth of an heir-apparent to Nawabsahed Huseny Avarkhanji of Sardargadh, who has stayed here as a guest of the Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar. The place was beautifully and tastefully decorated with flags, buntings and evergreens. The Darbar was attended by K. S. Sherkhanji of Bantva, K. S. Sultan Mahmedkhanji of Matiana under Junagad, Mr. Asharam Dalichand, Mr. Mahomedali, Judge of Bhavnagar, president of the Anjuman Islam of Bhavnagar, all the local State officers and respectable citizens. The band from Bhavnagar was in attendance. Shastri Narbadashanker Kavi Varteji recited poems, befitting the happy occasion, and there was native music and magic plays.

COWEN COMEDY COMPANY.

This Company gave the concluding performance of what has been a remarkably successful, though regrettably short, season in Bombay on Saturday night. Mr. Cowen and Mr. Barney Kershaw especially were in the best of form, the latter being quite inimitable in the irresponsibility and absurdity of his patter, and in his clever piano-playing. The whole company, in fact seemed to make a special effort to please, and both Miss Brocade and Miss Beryl Beresford were in better form than ever. It must be very gratifying to Mr. Cowen that his company, in spite of the serious handicap, under which it has laboured owing to the illness of two of its members it has been able to achieve such a signal success. Mr. Cowen naturally is especially indebted to Mr. Bishop Drake, well-known in Bombay as a comic singer, who as an amateur performer has very kindly taken his place in the company every evening. During the whole season Mr. Drake has worked as enthusiastically as any regular member of the troupe and his songs, excellently rendered, have been by no means the least appreciated items in very popular programmes. Mr. Drake has a pleasant and full baritone voice, his enunciation is always clear, and he has a natural faculty for humour, which enables him to deliver his points in a telling manner. During the whole season he has never failed to make a hit, and has been loudly applauded by the audience generally, as well as by his friends. The Cowen Company has now returned to Poona, where it has already paid a successful visit, and where a prominent feature of the entertainments, that all doubtful subjects are religiously excluded, is appreciated as it is everywhere.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

The current bi-weekly programme, which will be superseded after to-morrow night, has drawn very large audiences, attracted no doubt by the "Resurrection of Nick Winter," whose exploits as a detective are specially instructive, and form quite a study to those who are interested in the assimilation of cause and effect. The double number of the Animated Gazette is particularly engaging in the representation of the leading European events of the fortnight that preceded the despatch of the last mail. "A Brute's Revenge" is a drama which portrays in two of the characters the worst and the best that is in human nature, and has only to be seen to be appreciated, while the comic film is excellent. The proposed programme to succeed this one appears to be a judicious selection of subjects, and should prove as great a success as the present one.

BOMBAY MOUNTED SPORTS.

Owing to there being insufficient entries for the Pony Handicap Scurry at the Mounted Meeting, it has been decided to hold the Horse Scurry on the first day (Tuesday), and an invitation scratch race (horses and ponies) on Thursday. Entries may be sent in to the Honorary Secretaries any time up to 4-30 p.m., on the day of the event.

Major H. A. Williams, D.S.O., I.M.S., on return from leave, is to be Civil Surgeon, Mandalay, in the room of Major P. Dee who is appointed Civil Surgeon, Rangoon, in place of Major E. R. Rost, I.M.S., proceeding on two years' combined leave and study leave.

Advice to Mothers:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Bombay Tramways Company.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Concession, and concession, is the cry raised by the local Tramway Co. The plea put forward is poverty of income. Decentralisation is the important problem we have to face with our population, and whatever goes to handicap our progress towards suburbs, on sanitary grounds, requires careful investigation. Transit is the main factor and heavy charges imposed by the railways and tramways is fatal to the plan devised to seek the remedy for congestion—the root of all the ills humanity in Bombay is subjected to, most unfortunately. The tramway fails to make a crushingly strong "prima facie" case, while asking the grant of special privilege of imposing a tax on travelling public.

Let us in the first place consult an authority on the subject of tramway incomes. Taking electricity as a successful tractive agent the authority points out in his engineering book that "The amazing earning power of electric tramways is one of their chief characteristics." Why a city like Bombay, representing the commerce of whole Asia, constituting the seat of industries, giving life to a number of trades and peopled by intelligent population, plunges the Company into commercial difficulties, when looked at from a economic point of view? It urges the plea of extension. Bombay being a rising town the Tramways Company was fully prepared for the extension towards the north side only, and not in varied directions. The growth of income will be dependent on the direct growth of the city.

Extreme economy, in view of the financial difficulties represented, is a "condicio sine qua non," if I be allowed to say openly the personnel of the engineering staff maintained by the Tramway Company, is entirely European—a costly service, indeed. If the service is manned by Indians—qualified engineers no doubt—it is clear the expenses under many heads could be curtailed. If in this connection the question of efficiency be brought forward I point to Bangalore, a city entirely lighted electrically, which is under the sole charge of a Mysore man trained in America under the covenant of a wise contract granted for furnishing electric plant.

I engineer the installation of a mill, representing 1,500 lamps besides fans, electric machines, etc. There are Indians similarly posted up in the science befitting the positions of superintending engineers, educated in Technical Colleges in England.

The Company is supported by Indians in capital and traffic and the treatment held out to the Indians is highly unsatisfactory. The hydro-electric company known as Tata's concern, financed by Indians, under the influence of the atmosphere that pervades sadly in India, has deemed it right to close its doors to the admission of Indians. Does it signify that their intellectual fibre is weak? The biggest engine in the world works in Bombay, a product of a Parsi engineer. These facts call for study, and close study, especially at a time when privileged and exalted position is sought for eagerly. Skill, though, indigenous, must be supported, when it is available. Municipalisation was the doctrine I pleaded in your valued paper. when the electric propulsion was to be introduced, pointing to existing water works as the object-lesson.—Yours, etc.,

A. B. MASTER

Bombay, Oct. 11.

KILLED IN A FIGHT.

A millhand, named Gaga Wakta, aged about thirty, residing with his wife at Chinchpoogly, was removed to the J. J. Hospital in an unconscious state by the police, where he died a few hours after admission.

Superintendent Coxen, on making enquiries, ascertained that Gaga had a fight with four others and during the fight Gaga's skull was fractured.

At an enquiry held by Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, at the Morgue, on Saturday, Gaga's wife Valibai said that she had borrowed Rs. 1-8 from one Sabha Kuber and the latter came to her hut and asked for the money, when her husband was not present. She told him to come when her husband returned home, and that she would pay him. He began to abuse her, when her husband came up and told Sabha to go away, adding that he would borrow the money from a Marwari and would pay him. They both began to abuse each other and closed. While they were struggling, three others named Chagun Gujar, Raju Gujar and Raibhai Gujar came up with sticks in their hands. Sabha then went into his hut and brought out a stick, Chagan held the deceased, and the other three began to belabour him with their sticks. Chagan then dragged the deceased to an open place threw him down, and the four again beat him with sticks. Leaving the deceased there, the four then went away. Witness raised an alarm, when people came up, picked up the deceased and removed him to his hut. The police were informed, and had the deceased removed to the hospital, and arrested the four persons.

After two more witnesses had given corroborative evidence, the first accused said he and the deceased both were drunk, and they struck each other. The second accused also made a similar statement and said they all joined in the fight, while they were all drunk, and nobody knew who struck whom. The third and the fourth accused also made similar statements.

The jury returned a verdict of death from fracture of the skull following an assault on the deceased with sticks by the four men.

NIZAM AND THE ANJUMAN.

The President and members of the Managing Committee of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay, having expressed a desire to be permitted to wait on his Highness the Nizam and offer on behalf of the Muslim community of Bombay their hearty felicitations to His Highness on his accession to the throne of his ancestors, and welcome him to Bombay on this his first visit after such accession, His Highness was pleased to receive some of the leading members of the Anjuman at Nepean House on Friday. The following gentlemen had the honour of being presented to His Highness. Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Esmail Sobani, President; Mr. Kazi Kabirudin and Mr. Mohammed Hassan Makbas, Vice-President; Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan and Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam. Hon.: Secretaries; the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Mohammedbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Cassumali Jairaj Peerbhoy, Mr. Omar Hajee Yusuf Sobani, Mr. Syed Gulam Mohammed Rafai; Mr. Moulvi Abdulla Ahmed, and Mr. Syed Wazir Hassan, Hon. Secretary of the All-India, Muslim League had also the honour of being presented.

The reception accorded by His Highness to the members of the Anjuman was of a cordial nature. The President, by leave of His Highness, said a few words and congratulated His Highness on his accession to the throne of his ancestors and welcomed him to Bombay on behalf of the Muslim community. The President, on behalf of the members of the Anjuman, requested His Highness to pay a visit to their schools. His Highness was graciously pleased to thank the members of the Anjuman for their congratulations, and regretted that as this was a private visit and the time at his disposal was very short, he was unable to visit the schools, but was pleased to say that he would do so on another visit. Light refreshments were then served, and by permission of His Highness, the gentlemen withdrew.

BOMBAY WATER.

Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, will move at the October meeting of the Bombay Corporation.—"That the Commissioner be requested to report whether with a view to meeting the wants of the city, in view of the low height of Vehar, (1) it would be practicable within a reasonable time and at a reasonable cost to supply Pawai water after filtration either at the Lake or at Vehar, whether (2) the cessation of road-watering from lake sources would give appreciable increase both as regards quantity and pressure to house supply, whether (3) sea water cannot be substituted, and whether (4) the principal roads which are watered at present cannot be treated with tar of a similar material so as to obviate the necessity or watering. Will the Commissioner also be good enough to state generally what measures he has in view which can be of use before the Tansa Main is doubled."

RED RASH ALL OVER BODY AND LIMBS

Irritation Almost Unbearable. Could Tear Her Legs to Pieces. Had Suffered from This Itching for Years. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment and Is Completely Cured.

"I came out in a red rash all over the body and legs. Every winter as soon as frost began to come, the itching commenced. I used to tear and rub my legs until I made them bleed. I could almost tear my legs to pieces, and the irritation used to be almost unbearable. I had a fearful time and I had suffered from this itching of the skin for years.

"I tried different remedies and to no relief. I used to go to the chemist and he told me he could not give anything to cure it. He said it was in the blood and as soon as frost came the rash would come. He used to give me a white ointment. It eased the itching but did not send the spots away. Then I got some Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment and began to use them. I used one box of Cuticura Ointment, then I saw I was going to get rid of the awful complaint. Now I am completely cured through the use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and have not had the slightest return of the trouble during the severe frosts. I can recommend it to anyone to give great relief and pleasant to use.

"I recommended the Cuticura Soap and Ointment for a little boy's bad eczema. He was cured in a few weeks, and now has a beautiful skin." (Signed) Mrs. J. H. Waite, Hayrigg, Silloth, Cumberland, England, July 12, 1911.

For more than a generation Cuticura Soap and Ointment have afforded the speediest and most economical treatment for affections of the skin and scalp of infants, children and adults. A single cake of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient. They are sold throughout India, but skin sufferers who wish to try them without cost may obtain a liberal sample of each, post-free, with 32-p. book, by addressing Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or F. Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

No More Aches and Pains.

What is your trouble? Headaches, toothache, backache, sore throat, earache, strains and bruises are relieved and cured by following the printed directions you'll find on every bottle of

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

Stop experimenting with remedies you know nothing of—stop running up uselessly large doctor's bills and give this universal pain cure a fair trials

THE COST IS SMALL.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors the world over.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE!
PROF. JAMES'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.
POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great

PROF. JAMES ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
FOR HEALTH. STRENGTH & ENERGY

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDRE

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills. 3 bottles Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11 writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V.P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.
No. 155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

THE BEST
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER

Make your own Cigarette
AG
CIGARETTE PAPER
It is twice as good
BEST and PUREST
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BATHS & ENAMEL
Shines SILVER too.
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Full particulars and Samples of Sole Agents:
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Angus, 2320 tons, Captain J. B. Dakers, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday evening from Calcutta, October, with a cargo of coal.

The Hansa Line steamer Weissenfels 2438 tons, Captain T. Betten arrived in harbour on Sunday from Hamburg, 7th September and a general cargo dynamaite.

The steamer Babaein 1402 tons. Captain G. C. Grant arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Busreh 30th September via Karachi with a general cargo, 164 horses and 56 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Karrachi 10th Oct. with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company's dredger Governador, 101 tons under the command of Lieut A de F. Moma; arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Mormugoa, having left that port on October 10.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Salsette, 2391 tons, Captain H. G. H. Lewellin R. N. R. sailed on Saturday for Aden, with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Geddington Court, 2495 tons. Captain J. W. Gleghorn, sailed on Sunday for Hamburg and Antwerp with a general cargo.

The steamer Gerd, 750 tons, Captain A Andreassen, sailed on Saturday for Bangkok &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. and P. S. N. Company's steamer Firoozi, 2029 tons, Captain P. S. Primrosi, will sail to-day for Jedah, with a general cargo and 875 pilgrims.

The steamer Silverash, 2378 tons, Captain Scroggie, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with ballast.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's steamer Begum 2942 tons, Captain Crebbin sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dumra. 762 tons, Captain W. C. Morrison, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Busreh October 5. via Karachi and coast ports with a general cargo 96 horses and 118 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 12.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
PRINCE'S DOCK.					
A Sardegna	3224	Mezio	Genoa	15-10	R Line
B Barsano	2762	Boxhall	K'chi	14-10	J F & Co
D&E Chanda	3951	Tice	Antwerp	15-10	M M & Co
F Gramsbergen	3157	Goot		15-10	T M & Co
H Firoozi	2029	Primrose	Jeddah	14-10	B & P S N Co
K Sanuku Maru	3787	Tarahaka	Kobe	14-10	N Y Kaisha
M Den of Crombie	3128	Jarvis	Genoa	14-10	K N & Co
N Strathleven	2845	Brown	Philadelphia	14-10	R A Willis
P Kattenturm	3471	Volkmann	Hamburg	11-10	W & A G & Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
2 Scindia	3523	Kelso	L'pool	23-10	W & A G & Co
4 Gedding Court	2495	Gleghorn	Antwerp	12-10	J M & Co
5 Merton Hall	2773	Field	L'pool	15-10	K N & Co
7 Semiramis	2552	Belaffer		16-10	A L S N Co
8 Clan Macaulay	1775	Leslie	Marmugoa		J F and Co
10 City of Paris	5915	Campbell			K Nixon & Co
12 & 13 Persia	4155	Bradshaw	London	19-10	P & O Co
16 Capri	2952	Amezaga	Hongkong	16-10	R Line
H W V D					
Lhasa	250	Cutbush	Karachi	14-10	M M & Co
P & O Dock.					
Edith	1815	Beeching	Repairing		J Mackintosh & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
12	Governador (Dredger)	Moma	Mormugoa, Oct 10
	Lhasa	Cutbush	Karachi, Oct 10
	Angus	Dakers	Calcutta, Oct 1
13	Weissenfels	Belton	Hamburg, Sept 7
	Bahrein	Grant	Busreh, Sept 30
	Dumra	Morrison	Busreh, Oct 5

DEPARTURES.

Oct	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
12	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden
	Gerd	Andraesen	Bangkok, &c
	Silverash	Scroggie	Calcutta
	Begum	Crebbin	Calcutta
13	Geddington Court	Gleghorn	Antwerp, &c

The steamer Firoozi, Captain Primrose, for Jedah, obtained her portclearance on Saturday.

The steamer Waddon, for Antwerp, &c, began to load on Saturday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line s. s. Massilia arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the morning of the 11th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd s. s. Persia, Captain L. Ivancich, left Trieste on the 10th instant, and is due via Karachi on the 1st November.

The Ellerman Line steamer Locksley Hall, sailed from Liverpool outward bound on the 10th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Scindia s— 35 bales hides, V. Ismail and Co; 120 bales cottonfly, K. Visram and Co; 19 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.

Merton Hall s— 310 cwts fennel seed, Turner Morrison and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s— 49 cwts chutney, F. Nowroji, 42 cwts chutney, D. D. Framji and Co; 51 cwts chutney, 3 packages carpets &c., Army and Navy Co-operative Society, 3 bales carpets 40 cwts deer horns, J. M. Rahimtoola, 222 cwts chutney, Maneckji Poonjiaji and Sons; 16 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 30 cwts deer horns, W. A. Graham and Co; 8 cases curtain brassware &c., L. B. Bhowalla; 210 cwts kurdeeseed, Volkart Bros; 123 bales hemp. S. Surajmal and Co; 20 bales hides, A. and E. H. Mahomed; 5 cases chutney, Maneckji Poonjiaji and Sons.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—4 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Merton Hall s— 1981 cwts linseed J Fachiri.

FOR ANTWERP.

Waddon s—1500 tons manganese ore Comptoir N Des De Paris; 750 tons manganese ore Kiddle Reeve and Co.

Gramsbergen s—200 bales cotton-waste and fly C. Peraj and Co.

Chanda s—4260 cwts barley and 1000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 1000 cwts poppyseed K Devchand and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

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The Bombay Gazette.
Monday, 14th October, 1912.

A YEAR OF WAR.

THE expected blaze in the Balkans has so engrossed attention that it requires an effort to remember that Turkey has for over a year been at war with a great European Power. War between Italy and Turkey was formally declared at Rome on the 29th of Sept. 1911. The declaration was immediately followed by a descent upon Tripoli; and since then the contest has been dragged out with diminishing effect and lessening interest until the world has almost forgotten about it. Many people still wonder what the *casus belli* was. The Balkan States have a cause which many people in England consider just and good. But what satisfaction a civilized nation could get out of many of the incidents of the present Italo-Turkish war it is difficult to see. What profit was it to Italy to bombard Hodeidah on the Red Sea Coast and destroy the property of a few Arab merchants? The Italians could not land troops; and the amount of pressure that they could by these naval operations hope to bring on the Porte was hardly worth the trouble and the harm. But this and other isolated occurrences, though somewhat inexplicable in themselves, help at least to illustrate Italian policy. For more than forty years, since Rome became the capital of united Italy, the Italians have been training an army and building up a navy. They had no choice. Their geographical position left them no alternative. Politically as well as intellectually Rome is still in many ways the centre of Europe; and the task of the Italian statesmen has been the hardest of any politicians in Europe. For their country's sake, for the sake of independence and Italian nationality, they had to join the Triple Alliance. Often against their inclinations and at the expense of private feelings, the Italian people have clung to German and Austrian aid. Left to themselves they would by race and temperament have allied themselves with the other nations of the Latin Union; or they would have gladly united in official friendship with the English people whose sympathy had helped them to be free.

The Italians have the reputation of being the clearest-headed people in Europe; and they have certainly made no political mistakes since the monarchy was established at Rome. Their fortunes were bound up with the Alliance; and they have loyally adhered to the requirements of their compact. An ally without arms would have been of little use to powerful neighbours, and Italy has set herself with almost cruel determination to organize an army and a fleet that would command the respect both of friend and of foe. Sacrifices have been made, complaints of the ruinous taxation under which the country groaned, have often been laboured, in the English press; and there is no doubt that the unfortunate peasantry have felt the strain of severe privation. But the Italian people as a whole have agreed to their statesmen's demands. Like the Germans they look on the cost of their army and navy as the price of their freedom, and they are willing to pay. So, for the last decade they have found themselves with a large and highly trained army and with a navy equal to that of Austria or of France. Armies help to bring on war. It was the clamour of the Russian army that forced on the last Russo-Turkish War; and it was the aggressive gallantry of the French army that made it a tool in Bismarck's hands. For long the Italian army and navy have wished like other fleets and armies to get their chance; but no chance came or even offered. In the meantime other national forces were at work. The population rapidly increased. Emigration set in; and statesmen have watched with anxiety the departure every year to America of some of their best people. Italian interests have spread, all round the Levant and down the Red Sea, Italian merchants have established themselves and Italian trade has flourished. Naturally.

Italian interests have sometimes clashed with those of other nations; and naturally also Italians have sometimes run up against the Turkish authorities in the course of business. Turkish officials can be very irritating. Every one who comes across them knows that, and the Italians with their brisk methods and growing trade were constantly annoyed and incensed by the evasive and dilatory manners of the Turks. The feeling at length became national, and the Italian government's hands were forced by popular feeling. While the tension existed the famous Agadir incident occurred. With the consent of the Powers Italy had marked out Tripoli for her own in the event of any territorial change on the African littoral. The pressure of population had directed statesmen's thoughts to Tripoli as a possible colony and field for national expansion; and they now decided to establish their claim. The combination of circumstances was irresistible. Irritation against Turkey; the warlike feeling in the national forces; alarm lest they should be anticipated in Tripoli,—all indicated a resort to the final arbitrament. The war has been popular in Italy. And so far, in spite of the expense, it has done Italy good and proved the wisdom of the government's action. An able book by the first Italian officer to land at Tripoli has just been published to show that the Italians have conducted the campaign with humanity and strict attention to the European Code of War. Few Englishmen have doubted that. The sympathy that has so long existed between the two nations would not have been possible unless the same standards of honour and military credit were shared by them both. We would rather see the Italians than any European nation settled at Tripoli close to the frontier of Egypt and if the Turks must go, the Italians by geographical positions and the sacrifices they have made, have a good claim to take the Turks' place. News has of late been very scarce; and the negotiations towards a settlement do not seem to be drawing to a successful close. Interest will unhappily compel the Turks to make terms now. For other and more formidable foes have gathered; and it is Turkey's interest now to keep command of the sea and to buy off the Italian navy at almost any cost.

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THE MARCONI DISPUTE. THE decision arrived at by the Home Government to submit the question of the ratification of the agreement with the Marconi Company to a Select Committee is, under all the circumstances, wise. In London recently the agreement has been one of the most discussed topics in business circles. The mail papers tell us that charges of a grossly personal nature were made against members of the Government of having taken advantage of secret information to make highly profitable deals in shares. Major Archer-Shee, in the course of an article in the *National Review*, puts what has been accepted as one commen-sense view of the matter. He admits that an Imperial wireless system must be owned by the State, as it is required for strategic as well as for commercial purposes, but he contends that State ownership does not preclude the possibility of opening the contract for the erection of wireless stations to public tender. As it is, the policy of the Government is to grant the Marconi Company a contract for doing everything, and to put them in possession of the field for twenty-eight years. In support of this contention Major Archer-Shee says, "Other systems have communicated over these long distances with perfect ease, and there is no question, but that many systems are capable of transmitting over any distance up to 3,000 miles, provided they have the power plant available." In support of some of the charges made against members of the Government, it has been stated that owing to private opportunities the Marconi Company have been able to bring about a boom in their shares, which but for these opportunities would not have been possible. It is pointed out, in evidence or illustration, that the joint managing-director of the company is Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, brother of the Attorney-General. It does not appear that responsible people believe for a moment that either Sir Rufus Isaacs or Mr. Samuel has lent himself consciously to any sort of secret financial manœuvre for the enrichment of friends. That they should both have been outwitted by shrewd men of business is, of course, always possible in such a case. Sir Henry Norman pointed out in the House of Commons that an enormous rise in Marconi shares had occurred through the publication by the Marconi Company of their version of their proposed contract with the Government. At the same time we are glad the matter is to be investigated, because nothing is more repugnant to honour than stories that members of a British Government should use their positions as statesmen to secure personal advantage, and it is necessary that the stories should be negatived, apart from individual repudiations, in the most complete manner possible.

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PROBLEM OF THE SUFFRAGETTES. SOME of the English papers publish a letter signed by twenty-five more or less well-known people of both sexes in which a vigorous protest is made against the forcible feeding of convicts who refuse their food. Much capital is made of the case of Mrs. Leigh who was released from Mountjoy Prison, after serving only 44 days out of a sentence of five years inflicted upon her for committing a particularly heinous offence in a Dublin theatre. The signatories advance considerable argument in support of the case, and in one part of their letter say; "As members of the public who are unitedly opposed to the development of a policy of personal violence in the pursuance of which innocent lives may be endangered, we oppose with equal vigour the deplorable action of the authorities in continuing a policy of what amounts to personal violence directed against the bodies of men and women all of whom are in their right minds. We consider that feeding by force in every such case amounts to personal outrage, and we ask the authorities to discontinue their present methods in the interests of a common humanity. We would, moreover, point out that the theory that violated law is vindicated by such proceedings as have within comparatively recent times taken place in several British prisons has been defeated in practice again and again. There is, in our opinion, no justification whatever for the continuance of methods which result in sheer stultification for the authorities." Forcible feeding is repugnant, we dare say, as much to those who administer it as to the "patients" themselves. But how can the problem be solved? Women who break the law must know what the consequences will be, and if it is to be made possible for them to receive sentences with the knowledge that they will not be carried out the law designed for social protection at once becomes a dead letter. There is also to be considered the question of the thousands of men and women in British jails undergoisg punishment for more ordinary offencen than those committed by the Suffragettes. What will happen if these too say, "We will not eat the food you provide for us?" And if there is a right they share it with these other, and even more wanton women, the Suffragettes. We do not profess to have a solution of this problem ready, but it certainly seems reasonable to say that if convicts refuse to eat, before they do so they must be aware that they are tacitly asking for the treatment against which their friends protest so indignantly.

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THE BOMBAY DOGS. FOR so long a crying grievance in Bombay has been the number of decrepit and diseased dogs, which have been freely permitted to wander in the streets, to the danger to health of human beings and their domestic canine pets. We are very glad, therefore, to see after so much delay, that there is a prospect that the Corporation will take the matter in hand. Once more they have been urged forward by the solicitations of Government, for the authorities have offered to defray half the cost of providing lethal chambers and a staff of professional dog-catchers, similarly to the measures, which have been adopted in Madras. A committee has recommended that this offer be accepted, and we may, therefore, hope that a grave danger and an unsightly nuisance will shortly be removed from our streets. At the same time, although no progress seems to be made at the moment, the proposal to establish a Pasteur Institute at Parel, so that people, who have been bitten need not make the long and expensive journey to Kasauli or Coonoor for treatment, has not been allowed to subside from view. The difficulty is the question of distributing the necessary materials for treatment, it never having been satisfactorily settled whether in this country these can be transported and kept for any length of time without losing much virtue. Government, however, we are assured, now have fresh proposals under consideration and every effort is being made to find a solution, which will permit the establishment of an institution, regarding the need for which we do not think there can be any question.

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THE WAGON SHORTAGE. WE referred a few days ago to the fact that shortage of railway wagons was beginning to be felt in England, and that the demand had long out-stripped the supply. In mail week, at a meeting of the Middlesbrough Chamber of Commerce a letter was read from the Cargo Fleet Iron Company complaining of the shortage of waggons on the North-Eastern Railway. For some months, they said, the accumulation of goods at their works awaiting despatch had been steadily growing, and the situation would soon become acute, for themselves and others now that the usual seasonable disturbance due to the timber trade had begun. The letter suggested that the Chamber should bring strong pressure to bear on the Railway Company to make adequate provision for the district. The secretary added that during the then past week the Railway Company had not provided them with sufficient waggons to get away their actual make. One member of the Chamber declared that the Railway Company had not got the wagons, and another said complaints of that character had been heard for years. In the end a deputation was arranged to call on the Railway officials, to see what could be done. Meanwhile, it may be as well to consider what is likely to happen to the heavy orders for wagons which we were told the other day were being placed by the India Office for Indian railways. In view of the English traders' experiences it seems hopeless to expect that these order can be filled for a long time to come, and it will be as well again to approach the Railway Board and ask for a clear statement of the actual position.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Arcadia" arrived at Plymouth on the morning of 11th instant.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Devanha," with the China and Australian mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon to-day.

IT is expected that the report of the Nicholson Committee will be ready early in December.

THE Simla Committee, which has been considering the question of the future organization of the Military Finance Department, has completed its duties and will shortly submit its report to the Government of India.

NEWS received from Kabul states that Sardar Nasrullah Khan has been suffering from illness lately, owing to overwork. He has been advised to go on a tour to the Khandahar and Herat provinces for a change.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

OUTLOOK IN THE BALKANS.

Baron Marschall's Successor.

HERVE'S RECANTATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, SEPT. 28.

TROUBLE seems imminent in the Balkans, but every effort is being made by friendly Powers to avert it. Count Berchtold, the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in a statement made at a sitting of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Hungarian Delegation on Tuesday afternoon, referred to the proposals made by Austria to the Great Powers for arriving at an agreement upon the Balkans question. The Minister said:—"In doing so our chief intention was, by unanimous co-operation on the part of the Powers on the basis of the maintenance of peace and the *status quo* in the Balkans, to give the Porte time, and, if necessary, friendly advice for the realisation of the policy inaugurated by it, and the establishment of ordered conditions in its European possessions. To our great satisfaction, all Cabinets agreed to the proposals by which contact was made between the Powers, and a valuable pledge was secured for the preventing in every possible way of a violent solution of the crisis. The Russian Cabinet especially is, like ourselves, most earnest in its endeavours to ensure the maintenance of peace. It would, however, be a serious mistake if we were therefore to regard the dangers of the present situation as averted. Notwithstanding the unanimity of the Cabinets of the Great Powers in their efforts to maintain peace, a by no means reassuring display of sheet lightning in the Balkans gives proof of the existence of a high degree of electrical tension in the political atmosphere without throwing any light into the darkness of unsolved problems. Diplomacy is keeping guard to prevent threatened conflicts and to stifle a possible Balkan conflagration at the outset. Geographical position places us near the area of disturbance. The great interests of the Monarchy are at stake, and only when we are armed by land and sea can we look to the future with easy minds." Nothing is known confirmatory of the reported conclusion of an alliance between the Balkan States. It is, however, admitted that a rapprochement probably exists, although there may be no written convention. While there is a disposition to distrust some of the more sensational reports of the imminence of hostilities, no secret is made of the gravity of the situation if steps are not taken to allay public excitement in the Balkans by the introduction of reforms. In this connection the view is generally held that the discussions between Sir E. Grey and M. Sazonoff must have far-reaching results. M. Gruics, Servian Charge d'Affaires, in conversation with Reuter's representative, said that he had received no confirmation from Belgrade of the reported Balkan alliance, nor of a general Servian mobilisation. At the same time, he said that there could be no doubt that something in the nature of a rapprochement existed between the Balkan States. "This," he added, "can only make for peace, which is clearly the intention of the grouping of the various Great Powers. There is a solidarity of interest between the Balkan States which very naturally tends towards such an understanding, but this need not in any sense imply warlike feelings towards Turkey, its object being the mutual defence of Balkan interests."

BULGARIAN WAR FEVER ABATING.

Reports received in Vienna from Sofia indicate that the war fever in Bulgaria is decreasing. Evidence of this is afforded by the fact that Macedonian Nationalist organs are clamouring for the four Christian Balkan States to ignore the Powers and make common cause against Turkey. The Nationalists are greatly irritated at the attitude of the Powers of the Triple Entente, and make violent charges against England, particularly asserting that she is false to her old traditions as the protector of the Christians in the Balkans. The war party, in short, appears to begin to realise that its cause is hopeless.

The Turkish Government has decided to hold grand manœuvres in the province of Adrianople at the beginning of next month. It is stated that 50,000 men will take part in them. This decision, at the present juncture, is viewed with some apprehension in diplomatic circles because of the pretext which it may furnish to Bulgaria to proceed to mobilisation, or because it may possibly endanger the position of the Gueshoff Cabinet. The representatives of the Powers in Constantinople, in recent conversations with the Foreign Minister, dwell on the necessity of reforms in the European provinces of Turkey, tendered friendly advice, and pointed out the desirability of the Porte taking action spontaneously. It is understood that M. de Giers, the Russian Ambassador, following upon the recent conversation between M. Sazonoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, and Turkhan Pasna, the Ottoman Ambassador in St. Petersburg, particularly suggested the employment of officials selected from among various nationalities in posts of the provincial administration; while the Marquis von Pallavicini, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, advised the Porte to see that the promised reforms were really carried out, as otherwise it would become difficult for the Powers to exert themselves in the interest of peace with the Balkan States.

GREECE DESIROUS OF PEACE.

M. Gennadius, the Greek Minister, in a conversation on Monday, explained the Greek view of the present situation in the Balkans. His Excellency said:—"I fully agree with my Bulgarian and Servian colleagues in the assertion that all of us desire peace. For Greece, especially at this moment, peace is of the utmost importance, because we have initiated so many reforms which require time to mature, and any disturbance would result in very serious material loss and cause a setback. Nevertheless, we have obligations to our own brethren still under Turkish rule which cannot be disregarded or evaded, and in this respect there certainly exists a solidarity of interest between us and Bulgaria and Servia. At the same time I have no information of the existence of a formal treaty of alliance. As regards the military preparations which are reported to be in progress in Greece, it is very true that the Greek army has been thoroughly reorganised since the advent of M. Venizelos to power, but we are simply doing what everybody has been engaged in for a far greater length of time both in Europe and all over the world. We desire and hope that peace will be maintained in the Balkans. I know that my Government is taking every possible step to this end."

ARTILLERY FOR SERVIA.

A further consignment of artillery ammunition and accessories destined for the Servian Government, and forming part of an order concluded with France two years ago, for the transit of which through Turkey the Servian [illegible] obtained the Porte's permission in [illegible] at the time, has been stopped at Salonika and Uskub for political reasons. The matter has been referred to the Servian Government, and it is believed that a settlement will depend on the nature of the assurances which Servia will furnish the Porte in regard to her attitude in the Balkan situation. The Council of Ministers on Wednesday agreed to a number of the claims of the Malissori, and the Vali of Skutari was instructed accordingly. A circular has also been addressed to the Ottoman representatives in Europe, instructing them to call the attention of the Powers to the attitude of Montenegro, which is suspected of aiding the Malissori rising, and requesting the Powers to make representations at Cettinje enjoining the observance of neutrality.

THE LATE BARON MARSCHALL.

Since the death of Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, news of which will have been wired to you this week, speculation has been busy as to his successor to the Count of St. James's. Already the chances of no fewer than six candidates are under discussion, but a semi-official Note asks amateur students of diplomacy to wait, saying that it is very possible that the post will not be filled for some time to come. The same Note avers that the appointment of Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is out of the question, and suggests that Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to the United States, is also an unlikely nomination, as present negotiations with America necessitate his remaining in Washington. It is possible that an appointment may be made at the end of the week, when Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, and Count Bernstorff are expected to visit the Emperor at his Silesian shooting-box at Rominten, but what stands most certain in the matter is that the nomination lies principally with the Kaiser. It is, in fact, the realisation of this circumstance and the acknowledgment that none among the diplomatists in the service stands specially designed for the post that have led to so many names being mentioned, including those of such diplomatic outsiders as Marshal von der Goltz and Dr. Solf, the Colonial Secretary, neither of whom has had direct diplomatic experience. His age apart, it is thought that the appointment of Marshal von der Goltz would be too much of a speculation. On the other hand, Dr. Solf's knowledge of colonial questions, with his experience gained by his present journey through the German and British Colonies in South Africa might render him suitable for the post, in connection with which colonial questions are of much importance. Another candidate who has been persistently mentioned is Prince Lichnowsky, who was in the diplomatic service until his marriage in 1904. It is said here that he is very favourable to an Anglo-German rapprochement, although several adverse criticisms of British policy have been attributed to him lately by the "Figaro." Lastly, besides Count Stumm, director of the political Cabinet of Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter whose chances are not considered great to-day, there is Admiral Hollmann, who is at present with the Kaiser, and who is known as his confident as well as an advocate of Anglo-German friendship.

DEFYING THE KAISER.

The newspaper "Excelsior" quotes a member of the German Yacht Club for the following story of the Emperor William:—One day, when the Hohenzollern was entering a Norwegian port, the Kaiser, impatient at the ship's slow progress, himself rang the engine-room telegraph bell and ordered increased speed. To his great stupefaction the pilot, an old Norwegian, named Nordhuns, jumped to the telephone and called to the engineers to take no notice of the signal, but to slow down again. After a glance at the man who dared to speak thus in his presence, the German Emperor ordered the pilot to leave the bridge and consider himself under arrest, but the old man, without moving an eyebrow, replied: "I shall not leave this spot. The ship is under my direction, and nobody, not even an Emperor, is going to give me any orders." The officers present, knowing that the pilot had maritime law on his side, looked on in silence, and were surprised to see the Emperor quit the bridge and leave the pilot in charge of the ship's navigation. On the following day his mood passed, and he decorated the old sailor, at the same time appointing him his official pilot in Norwegian waters.

HERVE'S RECANTATION.

On Wednesday night the Salle Wagram in Paris was crowded with Socialists in order to hear the public recantation of "General" Herve, the once famous anti-militarist Herve had been condemned to two years' imprisonment for inciting the army to mutiny but was released a couple of months ago by M. Briand, Minister of Justice, who was repaid by Herve with a letter of foul abuse. Herve's fame rested largely on his declaration that the "proper place for the flag was a dungheap," and also on his accustomed signature, "Sans Patrie." He was wont to say that he would as soon be a German as a Frenchman under the all-covering banner of Socialism. Since his release, however, he has been converted by M. Jaures, and it was already known that he had returned to the fold of the United Socialists as a political party, and was opposed to the Anarchists, the anti-militarists, and to what are known as the "Libertaires," who claim liberty from laws. Having preached the gospel of anarchy openly, Herve deemed it only fitting to make a public confession of his errors, and to this end he convened Wednesday's meeting, inviting his adversaries to discuss the question. These responded in force, and occupied the right side of the hall. As soon as Herve appeared on the platform they raised a chorus of cries of "Traitor!" "Renegade!" mixed with booing and hooting. Two militant Anarchists took up a position on the right and the left of Herve and attempted first to address the meeting, but with no better success, their voices being drowned with shouts of "Down with Herve!" "Down with all armies!" Hereupon a sort of Pretorian guard posted at the back of the stage leaped down with the intention of expelling the disturbers of the peace, but they were greeted with four revolver shots. An indescribable tumult ensued, and whilst half the audience engaged in combat with chairs, sticks, and other weapons, the other half made for the doors amidst the shrieks of women, who fainted in all directions.

The shooting was only intimidatory, for nobody was hit, and Herve struggled to make himself heard for another quarter of an hour, when, the more timid having been eliminated, the battle began again with tenfold fury. A dozen or more revolver shots were fired, smashing the mirrors on the walls and bringing them down in pieces, whilst more chairs came hurtling from the balconies. A second panic ensued but the "Young Guard" held the ground, and, with the help of the police, finally managed to eject almost all their adversaries. During the whole time Herve kept the platform, heroically endeavouring to explain his conduct. The famous dictum of "flag on the dungheap" was meant, he said, to apply to the Napoleonic flag at Iena, and not to the glorious flag of Valmy. He admitted, nevertheless, that he might have made mistakes, saying: "Let the man who has never done so throw the first stone." He proceeded to say that he had reflected long in prison, with the result that many of his ideas had becom

(Continued on page 6.)

THE WAR IN THE BALKANS.

WILL ITALY NOW OPERATE IN EUROPE?

Danger of Rupture of Peace Negotiations.

MONTENEGRINS CUT OFF TUZI.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 11.

The day of trial finds that although the Young Turks may have failed in many respects, yet the money spent in efforts for the reorganisation of the Army has certainly not been wasted. The depots are full, stores are abundant and equipment is complete. The good quality of everything shows that there has been little corruption. Also, under Nazim Pasha, a remarkable harmony and *esprit de corps* prevail throughout the Army, experts testifying to its systematic work and preparation. Indeed, the authorities for months past have been strengthening the Ottoman defences and concentrating troops in the important zone between Adrianople and Kirk Kilisseh, behind the chain of forts devised in 1909 by Field-Marshal von der Goltz.

Since Thursday a steadily increasing stream of men, guns and munitions has been pouring in. Latterly, twenty thousand troops have been arriving daily. It is estimated that a week hence 140,000 Anatolian troops will be concentrated in European Turkey, which, with the forces already there, will make 400,000 effectives.

Men say it will be war to the knife, neither prisoners being taken nor quarter given.

It is believed that the Bulgarian plan is to deal a hard blow at Adrianople, while the Servians descend the Scuma Valley, and endeavour to threaten Salonica. The movements of Greece and Montenegro are not viewed seriously though the Greek fleet inspires some misgivings.

ATTITUDE OF AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Oct. 11.

M. Bilinski, Minister of Finance, addressing the Austrian Delegation, said that the extraordinary military credits were in no wise intended as a war credit. The Government had not receded one step from its peaceful policy, and it had determined not to become involved in the war in the Balkans. But the war would be followed by International deliberations regarding its consequences, and they would then be better able to carry their views if well armed.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

There are whispers, even at Belgrade, of the possibility of a peaceful solution. The rumours are probably due to the delay of the Confederacy in answering the representations of the Powers. The Emperor Francis Joseph is quoted at Vienna as saying that he hopes peace may yet be preserved.

MALISSORI ATTACK THE TURKS.

PODGORITZA, Oct. 12.

Six thousand Malissori are attacking the Turks in the rear.

The battle between the Turks and Montenegrins was resumed this morning, and fighting is general along almost the whole of the frontier.

The Southern Army, under General Martinovitch, is operating successfully against the strong fortress of Tarabosch, which dominates Scutari from the south.

The fort of Rogame, near Tuzi, was captured at noon yesterday.

The hospitals are overflowing with wounded. King Nicholas has visited the hospitals kissing both the wounded and the dead on the forehead. Prince Mirko himself carried in a wounded man.

Fighting on the Bulgarian frontier is officially denied at Sofia.

An Irade was published at Constantinople, yesterday evening, ordering the mobilisation of the Turkish Fleet.

PARIS, Oct. 12.

The *Temps* and the *Matin* sharply criticise the British attitude in the crisis, declaring that Britain is too lukewarm, and ought to act more vigorously with Turkey, so as to secure reforms and strengthen the Triple Entente.

Reuter, however, is authorised to state that the above attacks in nowise represent the views held in French official quarters, where they are deeply regretted.

EXTREME NERVOUSNESS.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The crisis in the Balkans has produced extreme nervousness in all financial centres, particularly in Paris, Berlin and Vienna, where the public have been speculating heavily in international and local stocks. Consequently, there is heavy selling in London and New York, which are beginning to feel the strain all the more as any further development in the political crisis cannot but influence the money markets unfavourably.

A conference of leading banks was held in Berlin to-day, to consider the question of intervention to support the Bourse, in view of its tendency to panic. It is stated that the Conference agreed upon the question of taking action.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Mr. Ameer Ali, on behalf of the British Red Crescent Society, appeals to British generosity for funds to alleviate the distress among the Mussulmans, which will be caused by the Balkan war.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 12.

A Turkish lady writes to the papers, stating her intention of proceeding to the front to tend the wounded, and appealing to Turkish women to follow her example.

PODGORITZA, Oct. 12.

In the storming of Detchitch, the Montenegrins lost 120 killed, and 400 wounded.

Despatches from the Southern Army say that the Turks made a counter-attack yesterday, but that they were repulsed.

The Montenegrins captured an undamaged Krupp gun and ammunition in the Turkish position at Rogame.

SULTAN'S NOTABLE PROCLAMATION

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct 12.

The Sultan's proclamation ordering a general mobilization has been promulgated. It says, "The whole world knows Turkey's love of ace, and the Otttomans' respect for the rights ll peoples. They demand equal respect eir own rights. Notwithstanding the great ties to which the Empire is exposed the is carrying out gradually as far as reforms which the country needs. our small neighbours, who have our country, want to prevent ress, which would defeat their They have united to attack our provinces, compelling us to mobilize our Army. Guardians of the nation's honour, the sacred duty of defending the Fatherland devolves upon you! Fight with the courage of your ancestors! Prove worthy of your brothers in Tripoli! God grant you may always be victorious! Make the Ottomans happy by your conquests."

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking in London, said he confidently hoped that the impending conflagration in the Near East would be localised, and that whatever the issue of the conflict might be the boundaries of freedom and good government would be extended.

PODGORITZA, Oct. 13.

The Montenegrins yesterday penetrated the Turkish ranks and invested Tuzi, which is now cut off from Scutari.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

ROME, Oct. 11.

Following on a rumour that the peace *pourparlers* collapsed at the last moment, it is officially announced that Admiral Viale's squadron, which is now in Italian waters, has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to proceed to the Aegean Sea.

OUCHY, Oct. 12.

A Turkish courier arrived here last night with documents, which led to a further conference between the Turkish and Italian delegates.

PODGORITZA, Oct. 13.

Pourparlers in connection with peace between Turkey and Italy still continue at Ouchy, but a rupture is expected. The hitch is ascribed to Turkey's instance on the immediate restoration of the Aegean Isles, and the postponement by Italy of the withdrawal of her troops from Tripoli until the Turkish Chamber ratifies the agreement.

There are apprehensions in Vienna lest the rupture should cause Italy to extend her operations into Europe.

The panic on the Bourses, especially in Berlin, is largely due to public scepticism of the ability of the Powers to localise the Balkan War. The danger point is the Sanjak Novibazar. Should Montenegro decide on invasion, then Austria might be compelled to intervene, with consequent trouble between Austria and Russia.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Repeated conversations between the Marquis di Palavicini and Noradunghian at Constantinople are exciting attention. The Turks believe that the conversations refer to Novibazar.

The War Committee of the Austrian Delegation has adopted the credits asked for by the Austro-Hungarian Government recently.

[The Austro-Hungarian Government asked the Delegations for a supplementary credit of £11,000,000 for the purpose of howitzers, mountain guns, aeroplanes and war material.]

PODGORITZA, Oct. 13.

The northern army of Montenegro captured Bielopolie in Old Servia yesterday after fierce fighting lasting until four in the afternoon, at which hour the Montenegrins entered the town. The Serb inhabitants enthusiastically welcomed the victors as their liberators from the Turkish yoke. A provisional Montenegrin Government has been established in the town.

CALCUTTA APPOINTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 12.

The Hon'ble Dr. A. Suhrawady, bar.-at-law of Calcutta, has received telegrams from Turkey, asking him to proceed to Turkey to strengthen the relations between the Moslems in different parts of the world. Dr. Suhrawady has received letters from the Persian Foreign Minister, thanking him for the services he rendered to the Islamic world in general and for the cause of the fund for the wounded and distressed at Tabriz and Meshed in particular.

A special prayer has been offered at the Dhurrumtollah Mosque in Calcutta, for the victory of Turkish arms in the war. There was a large gathering of Mussulmans.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13.

Dr. Suhurawady, barrister, Calcutta, in an interview on Saturday said that he had been offered a responsible position in Turkish Foreign Office, but for personal and other reasons he would not be able to leave India immediately.

Dr. Suhurawady was formerly a familiar figure in Turkish diplomatic circles, and his new appointment has been expected for some time by his friends here.

LAHORE, Oct. 12.

The Punjab Moslem League have placed on record their deep gratitude for the efforts of the Imperial Government for peace in the Balkans, and sorrow at the failure to prevent a disastrous war.

MADRAS, Oct. 12.

A manifesto signed by a large number of influential Muslims of the Madras community has called a meeting on the 16th instant, under the presidency of the Hon'ble Nawab Saiyed Mahomed Sahib Bahadur, to consider the present situation in Turkey, and to adopt resolutions of sympathy and moral co-operation in her present difficulties.

The Madras Red Crescent Society, which hitherto has been collecting funds for Tripoli Arabs, will be requested to adopt vigorous measures for raising further subscriptions in all parts of the Presidency, and to send the necessary medical aid to the wounded etc., in the new theatre of war. Great enthusiasm prevails in Muslim circles in Madras town and in the Presidency.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Further Italian Success at Derna.

ROME, Oct. 12.

The Italians at Derna have achieved a further success, defeating and routing a force composed of Turkish regulars and Arabs with considerable loss. The Italian casualties were twelve killed and 83 wounded.

BOXING.

"Jack" Johnson to Fight in Australia.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.

"Jack" Johnson will leave for Australia on the 25th inst. He has accepted an offer of 50,000 dollars to box "Sam" McVea and "Sam" Langford. He will fight Langford on December 26th.

THE "IRON DUKE."

LONDON, Oct. 12.

At Portsmouth, to-day, the super-Dreadnought "Iron Duke" was launched by the Duchess of Wellington. The ship was christened with Colonial wine.

HOME RULE.

"Ulster under Arms will not Stand Alone."

GENERAL ELECTION DEMANDED

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Mr. Bonar Law, presiding at a banquet given at the Constitutional Club to the victors in the recent by-elections, analysed the result of the by-elections, contending that they proved that the Unionists, in a general election, would secure a substantial working majority. Hence, he said, it was an outrage to carry a revolutionary change like Home Rule.

Speaking at Lincoln, Mr. F. E. Smith said that if the Government carried out its proposals to the bitter end, the next general election would find Ulster under arms, and Ulster would not stand alone.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

Result of the Duke of York's Stakes.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The result of the Duke of York's Stakes was :—

Adam Bede	1
Monotone	2
Hamerton	3

Twelve ran.

Won by half a length, with a head between second and third.

The betting at the start was: 100 to 9 against Adam Bede, 100 to 6 against Monotone, and 100 to 7 against Hamerton.

SIR RICHMOND RITCHIE.

Death of Toxæmia in London.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The death is announced of Sir Richmond Ritchie, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for India. The cause of death was toxæmia.

[Sir Richmond Thackeray Ritchie, K.C.B., was born in 1854, the third son of the late Wm. Ritchie, who was a member of the Council of the Governor-General of India. He was educated at Eton, where he was King's Scholar, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He entered the India Office in 1877, was private secretary to the Secretary of State, Lord George Hamilton, from 1895 to 1902, was Secretary, Political Department, from 1902 to 1910, in the latter year becoming Permanent Under-Secretary of State, a post which he held until his death. He had recently been in a nursing home, suffering, it was stated, from the effects of overwork. He received his K.C.B. in 1907.]

THE LAND CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Mr Lloyd George has postponed his land campaign, which should have opened at Swindon on the 26th inst. He authorises a statement that this postponement is entirely due to the crisis in the Balkans and not to pressure from any quarter.

THE MARCONI CONTRACT.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Herbert Samuel's motion that a Select Committee be appointed to investigate the circumstances of the conclusion of an agreement with the Marconi Company and the desirability of ratifying it, was adopted after considerable discussion, in which the business aspects of the agreement were strongly criticised.

Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Rufus Isaacs vehemently repudiated the insinuations of jobbery, which had been made outside and behind the back of the House.

Mr. Samuel promised the fullest investigation and strongly defended the contract.

DENSE FOG IN LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

For four days London has been enveloped in a fog, and as a consequence traffic has been dislocated and numbers of persons have been injured in the streets, including the well-known musician, Sir Henry Wood.

The naval manœuvres have been interrupted, and shipping is held up.

KURDISH EXCESSES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 12.

A message from Tiflis states that consequent on the recent unparalleled Kurdish robberies and Fidai excesses, the Governor of the Caucasus has ordered six more battalions and some guns to Azerbaijan to protect the trade routes to Tabriz, Khoi and Urumiah.

THE PRINCE AT OXFORD.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The Prince of Wales entered into residence at Oxford this evening.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The South African Rugby team defeated Monmouthshire at Pontypool, by sixteen points to nil.

STEVENSON'S RECORD.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Stevenson, playing Cook, made a break of 1,016, a record for an all-round break.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The death is announced of Sir Gerald Fitzgerald.

[Sir Gerald Fitzgerald, K.C.M.G., was born at Galway in 1833. He became a junior clerk at the War Office in 1856. In 1863, he was appointed Assistant Commissioner for the reorganisation of Indian accounts and was from 1864-8 Deputy Comptroller-General of Military Expenditure. In 1869 he became Assistant Comptroller-General of India, and was appointed in 1871 Accountant-General and Director of the Bank of Madras. In the following year his services were required by Burma as Accountant-General and from the end of the same year until 1876 he was Deputy Comptroller-General of India. During 1877 he was in temporary service under the Egyptian Government. In 1878 he was Director-General of Egyptian Accounts, and in 1884 a member of the Committee of Finance. In 1882 he was attached to the Intelligence Department for military operations at Alexandria. He later became Accountant-General of the Navy and Assistant Financial Secretary.]

IMPERIAL CUSTOMS.

Introduction of New Basis of Pay.

TIME SCALE ADOPTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 12.

The Government of India have issued a long Resolution on the introduction of time scale of pay in the place of the existing system of graded salaries in the Imperial Customs Service. In future the service will be constituted as follows :—(1) Collector, class 1, on Rs. 2,500 a month. (2) Collectors, class 2, on Rs. 2,250 a month each. (3) Collectors, class 3, on Rs. 2,050 a month each. Three of these appointments will be reserved for members of the Indian Civil Service as at present. (3) civilian assistant collectors on Rs. 1,000, rising to Rs. 1,300 by annual increments of Rs. 100, and then by biennial increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,400. 18 non-civilian assistant collectors on Rs. 300, rising to Rs. 1,150 by annual increments of Rs. 50, and then by biennial increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,500, the pay of the probationers, who are included in the number 18 being regulated as stated in the following paragraph :—

With regard to the five administrative appointments of collector, it is considered that no change in the existing grading is necessary or advisable. As at present all appointments to the Collector's grade, whether acting or permanent, will be made by selection and seniority, will not give any assistant collector a claim to a collectorship and once the rank of collector is attained civilians and non-civilians will be on the same footing for the purposes of promotion. Members of the Indian Civil Service of four or five years' standing will, as at present ordinarily, be selected to fill the appointments in the civilian cadre of assistant collectors and they will be required to remain in the department for at least four years from the date of their confirmation. Civilian officers appointed to officiate as Assistant Collectors of Customs will be allowed to draw the minimum rate of Rs. 1,000 a month and their acting period will count as service for increment. In the non-civilian cadre probabationers recruited in England will start oe a pay of a Rs. 300 a month, and those rocruited in India on a pay of Rs. 200. In their second year of service they will rise to Rs. 350 and Rs. 300 respectively on passing either part of the departmental examination, and on completion of two years' service officers of both classes will rise to Rs. 400, subject to the condition that they have passed the departmental examination in full, and are confirmed in the department. Thereafter their pay will be fixed according to the general time scale, Rs. 300 being taken as the starting point. Increments may be drawn by officers who have been confirmed in the department from the date on which they are due, but the Government of India reserve to themselves the right of withholding or withdrawing such increments on account of misconduct or inefficiency. The local allowances at present paid to Collectors and assistant collectors employed at Calcutta, Bombay and Rangoon and other personal, local and conveyance allowances at present drawn by assistant collectors holding certain particular appointments will not be affected by the introduction of the time scale. All the time spent on leave with allowances on foreign service or on deputation on special duty will count at service for increment in the absence of orders in any particular case to the contrary. The time spent on leave without allowance will so count subject to the provisions of Articles, 160-B of the Civil Service Regulations.

PROMOTED SUBORDINATES.

Officers promoted to the Imperial Customs Service from the subordinate grades of those transferred from the local service will ordinarily begin on an initial pay equal to the nearest stage in due time scale, which saves them from loss of pay. The Government of India, however, reserve to themselves the power to grant a large initial pay in special cases, when the strict application of the ordinary rule might be inequitable.

The Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to allow all assistant collectors and probationers now in the department the option of electing the new scale of pay on the understanding that such option must be exercised within a year. The pay of officers, who accept the new scale will be calculated and fixed under the rules above proposed for officers admitted to the department in future, i.e., the pay of civilian assistants and of the officers recruited from England will be at the figure, which they would have attained by incremental pay had their whole service been on that basis, while the officers recruited from the local services will be allowed to start on the pay they were drawing on the 12th of May, 1912, the date of the introduction of the time scale. In certain cases, however, where this general rule involves hardship on account of the fact that a permanent vacancy occurred in the department on the 1st June, 1912, and the necessary grade promotions have already been given in that vacancy the officers concerned will be allowed to start on their present pay. If the election be made for pay on the new scale within one month from the date of this resolution that scale will take effect from the 12th of May, 1912, otherwise it will take effect from the date on which such option is exercised by each officer. In the case of officers on leave out of India a reasonable extension of the period of one month referred to will be allowed to permit of a reply reaching Government. Annual and biennial increments will be due in each case from the date, on which the officer concerned was appointed to the Imperial Customs Service, but in the case of the officers, who will be allowed a higher rate of pay for the reason mentioned above, the increments will be reckoned from the 12th May last.

TRAIN OUT OF CONTROL.

Engine and Two Bogie Wagons Upset.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

A serious accident occurred at 4-20 p. m. yesterday on the Simla-Kalka Railway to a down goods train. The driver of the irain states, it is reported, that he lost control of the train, and on rounding a sharp curve in a cutting near Kathlighat (45 1-4 miles from Kalka) the engine and two bogie wagons owing to the high speed turned over, and came to rest against the slope of the cutting. A third bogie was derailed. The engioe khalasi was slightly injured, but the driver and fireman were not hurt. Transhipment of all trains will be necessary until the line is cleared. The passengers and mails of the 8 down, 6 down and the up pecial carrying the English mails were transhipped last night.

AFGHAN RAILWAY POLICY.

Important Article Published in Kabul.

CENSORED BY THE AMIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 13.

A remarkable article on railways has appeared in the newspaper issued at Kabul, said to be an official organ, and the article may be taken as having been approved by the Amir. The article deals at length with the advantages and disadvantages of possible railways in Afghanistan. As to the former he shows that trade would greatly benefit, that rapid travelling would be good for the people, and that in periods of famine much suffering would be prevented ; from a military point of view also, the defence of the country could be better carried out. The disadvantages are shrewdly indicated, it being argued that while the railways made and owned by the Afghans would be excellent, any linking up with the lines in India or in Russian Central Asia would be a menace to the safety and integrity of Afghanistan. For this reason projects, such as the Chaman-Kandahar-Herat or Kilif-Kabul-Peshawar line could not, for a moment, be entertained; Afghanistan would cease to be a buffer state between British and Russian territories in Asia, and India would become liable to invasion.

The strategical position has been kept in mind by the author and he has plainly shown some knowledge of its requirements. As it is said that the Amir censored the article, some importance must be attached to it.

"The conclusion is inevitable," says the *Pioneer*, "that no through lines will ever be permitted in Afghanistan, but that possibly internal railways may be built."

CAPE COMORIN RIOTS.

Defence of Father Jerome Fernandez.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGERCOIL, Oct. 13.

In the Cape Comorin riot case, the examination of the prosecution witnesses has been concluded and evidence for the defence will be heard on Monday. The defence has cited 213 witnesses. Father Jerome Fernandez, Vicar of Comorin, the first accused, has filed a lengthy written statement repudiating the charges against him. He states that Inspector Cruikshanks, during his inspection of the church in his company, asked him if some nondescript articles heaped on the terrace of the church were not from the ship. The accused denied all knowledge of them, and when he found that Mr. Cruikshanks insisted on breaking open the door of the vault he saw his presence in the yard was not needed and retired to the parochial house. He was a paralytic and unable to stand. Some minutes after hearing the ringing of the bell, he hurriedly came to the verandah of the parochial house and saw a number of people many of whom were the worse for drink, pushing and shouting. He motioned to them to stop the ringing of bells and to hold back, but as they were excited they did not heed him. As he thought that the crowd had already got out of hand, he left the yard with difficulty, and did not know what transpired afterwards. He was a respectable man and as a minister of the Church had always worked for the maintenance of law and order.

THE ORME WILL CASE.

Miss Mount Stephens Refused Probate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SAHARANPUR, Oct. 13.

The District Judge, Mr. W. Burkitt, yesterday, dismissed with costs the application of Miss Mount Stephens for probate of the late Miss Garnett Orme's will, on the ground that the will was obtained by fraud and deceit, and that the plaintiff exercised a complete hold over the mind of the deceased by making her believe implicitly in spiritualism and crystal-gazing. The Judge granted letters of administration, with so much of the will annexed as was held to be valid, to Mr. Boys, general attorney for Mr. George Garnett Orme.

CALCUTTA RIDING FATALITY.

Inquest on the Death of Mrs. Westmacott.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13.

The inquest on the body of Mrs. Westmacott who was killed on the Ballygunge maidan, while out riding on Friday morning, was held on Saturday.

Mr. Steele Perkins said he saw that Mrs. Westmacott's hat had blown off, the horse dashed into a clump of trees. He then saw Mrs. Westmacott fall, striking a tree as she fell. Major Westmacott said his wife, who was not an experienced rider, was on a horse, which was the property of Mrs. Dods, and which she had ridden twice before. She was riding alone and he saw her hat slip from her face and the reins slip from her fingers. It was evident she could not hold the horse in.

A verdict of accidental death was returned.

SCENE AT RAILWAY STATION.

Barrister's Wife Struck by Luggage Truck.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13.

Great commotion was caused on the platform at Howrah Railway Station on Friday evening, when the Parcel Express was about to leave. Mr. R. Mitter, barrister-at-law, was going with his wife to an up-country station by that train. The train was about to start and Mr. and Mrs. Mitter were hurrying to get in. A porter was pushing a luggage truck, which happened to hit against Mrs. Mitter so violently that she was thrown head foremost, and was stunned. This excited Mr. Mitter so much, that he is alleged to have struck the porter with his walking-stick, with the result that the latter bled profusely from the head and had to be removed to hospital on a stretcher. The police are said to have come up and arrested Mr. Mitter. They were going to take him to the lock-up, when he said that he must leave by the Parcel Express as his business was urgent. He was then released on personal security. Mr. Mitter then started with his wife by the train which had to be detained for several minutes.

THE VICEROY IN KASHMIR.

Wonderful Beauty of Jammu Valley.

A REMARKABLE ROAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SRINAGAR (KASHMIR), Oct. 13.

The following is the text of His Excellency the Viceroy's speech, delivered at a banquet, given by His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir at Srinagar on October 12th, 1912.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

Your Highness, ladies and gentlemen,—In the first place I must express my most cordial thanks and those of Lady Hardinge to your Highness for the friendly sentiments which your Highness has expressed towards us, the generous hospitality with which you have entertained us, and the extremely kind manner in which you have proposed our health. It is a source of the greatest satisfaction to me to visit Kashmir, in which I have always a special personal interest owing to the fact that it was my grandfather, who as Governor-General of India, concluded the treaty, which conferred the State on your Highness's grandfather, Maharaja Gulab Singh, in 1846. Though I had the pleasure of meeting your Highness at Calcutta in 1910 soon after my arrival in India and again at Delhi on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar last year, and at the opening last spring, of one of the branches of the Triple Chenab Canal project, we have had few opportunities of cementing the hereditary friendship of our families. The opportunity has now happily been offered to us in the most favourable circumstances, and it is my hope that we may yet have many more such opportunities during my stay in India. Though I have so far been able to see only the wayside beauty of Kashmir, I have seen enough to realise that it was with good reason that the Mughal Emperors for so many years made choice of this beautiful valley for their summer head-quarters and I know that His late Majesty King Emperor Edward VII long cherished, and Their Imperial Majesties King George and Queen Mary, who visited Jammu before their accession, still cherish the most happy memories of the beauties of nature here so beautifully displayed, and of the hospitality shown to them by your Highness.

I consider myself fortunate to have the privilege of following in their footsteps. Having some acquaintance with the history of the State, my journey along the Jhelum Valley Road brought home to me the wonderful progress made by Kashmir since your Highness succeded to the Gadli some twenty-seven years ago.

At that time Kashmir was connected with the plains of India by a mere mountain track. The construction of a metalled road along the hundred miles of the precipitous river gorges is a work reflecting the greatest credit on your Highness's administration, both on account of its own magnitude and difficulty and on account of the benefits that have resulted from its existence to the State and its inhabitants, and to the fortunate visitors from the plains of Hindustan.

I could not fail to notice at the same time the appearance of happiness and prosperity of your Highness's subjects that I met, and the large convoys of agricultural produce that was being exported on my way up along that road. I was shown two other great enterprises undertaken in the more recent years of your Highness's rule, the electric power station at Mohora and the great dredging work below Baramulla, which utilises part of the electric power generated from the river to dredge the rocky bed of the Jhelum at its outlet from the valley. Such a feat, I believe, has hitherto been acheived nowhere else and it may well be a just source of pride to your Highness and to your State Engineer, Colonel DeLotbiniere.

PREVENTION OF FLOODS.

I hope that your Highness is now in sight of the solution of the problem of so lowering and regulating the bed of the Woolar Lake as to render possible not only the prevention of those floods, which from time immemorial have devastated the valley—and in May this year I was grieved to learn of the loss of life and property due to this cause—but also the reclamation for cultivation of a large area of swampy land. and I trust that this may be done without impairing the cold weather water supply of the Jhelum, which is of such vital importance to irrigation in the Punjab.

These great works in themselves are evidence of the enterprise of the ruler, and will serve to perpetuate the name of Maharaja Sir Partab Singh as a benefactor of his people. Such large productive works are evidence of the perspicacity of your Highness in foreseeing the advantages to be gained from them by a never-ending succession of your Highness's family on the Gadi of Kashmir.

I hope, however, to see the day when still further progress will be made. The time must come when science will surmount the physical difficulties in the way of improved transport communication with the markets of India. When that day arrives and it is possible to export at moderate cost the products of the valley the unique advantage possessed by this fertile land in the possession of unlimited electric power to work up its raw material must result in developments of the material resources of its people, that have hitherto been undreamed of.

It would be superfluous for me to speak of your Highness's loyalty to the Crown. Loyalty to the British Raj is with your Highness, not only a matter of personal feeling, it is an herditary tradition, for Maharaja Gulab Singh's relations with the British Government are too well known to call for any remark and Maharaja Ranbar Singh, your Highness's father, sided whole-heartedly with us at the time of the Mutiny.

THE STATE TROOPS.

I regret that I have only been able to see a your Highness's Imperial Service troops, which are a standing monument of the readiness of the Kashmir State to take its place in defence of the northern frontier of India. They did their share in the Hunza expedition of 1888, and in the Chitral campaign in 1895 they rendered valuable services which will ever be an honour to their flag.

That they are ready to do so again I well know, and I wish to congratulate your Highness on the prizes they have won for musketry, on the high standard of signalling they have attained, and on the commendation bestowed upon them by the Inspector-Gentral of Imperial Service Troops. I am glad to lerrn that your Highness has yourself assumed the office of the Commander-in-Chief as it is proof, if proof were needed, of the interest you take in this important matter. I am sure that if trouble should come, as we all hope it never may, the Kashmir Imperial Service Troops would as ever render a good account of themselves.

I had the pleasure of seeing your Highness decorated by His Imperial Majesty himself last December with the insignia of the G. C. I. E The honour was bestowed on you by His Gracious Majesty, partly in recognition of your Highnesss's devotion to the Throne, but in no small measure in recognition of your Highness's solicitude for the welfare of your subjects.

His Imperial Majesty has the happiness and prosperity of all the subjects of his vast Empire continually in his thoughts as the acts of his daily life show, and he delights to honour those rulers, who study the good of the peoples subject to and dependent on them.

CONCESSIONS TO SUBJECTS.

I am glad that your Highness marked the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to Delhi by a grant of concessions to your people. It was an act worthy of all praise. Providence has given your Highness a land of unparalleled natural wealth, and you have shown that you recognise the obligations that benevolence imposes upon you by applying a due proportion of your abundant revenues towards the amelioration of your people's condition. Like your father your Highness is a pious and orthodox Hindu and yet tolerant of others' beliefs, and I respect you for it. The Hindu religion teaches that the ruler should govern for the good of his people. I have acquainted myself with many of the details of the administration and I am glad to learn that your Highness has given a high place to the promotion of health in the minds and bodies of your subjects.

You have extended facilities for education in many directions, and I am particularly glad to learn that you have decided to make religion and morals the subjects of special instruction. This I regard as a most important feature in the State's educational system, for the formation of character is the only true education. You have testified to your conviction in the matter of education by sending your heir-presumptive, Raj Kumar Hari Singh, whom I am glad to see here to night, to be brought up at the Mayo College under the guidance of a carefully selected guardian, and I am pleased to learn that he is acquitting himself well, that he bears an excellent character, and that he is achieving success both in school and on the play-ground.

Time does not permit me to enter into the details of the improvement which you are introducing in the matters of sanitation, irrigation and revenue administration. In this and many other directions, acting on the advice of the Resident, Mr. Fraser, who, I know, is at all times ready to place his experience and his advice at your disposal, your Highness is faithfully discharging the trust reposed in you as a ruler of many peoples and I, with, I am sure, all those present here to-night, wish your Highness long life and sustained health to carry on the good work which you have in hand.

I ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to join me in drinking most cordially the health of our generous and hospitable host, His Highness the Maharaja Sir Pratab Singh.

THE MULLAH POWINDAH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 12.

A Frontier correspondent states that the Mullah Powindah and a number of his follower are still at Kabul, where they are being entertained as State guests. They have been allowed to buy rifles and ammunition in the open market, and these are being sent to the Mahsud country.

TELEGRAPHIST DROWNED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 12.

The death by drowning is reported at Mandalay, on Wednesday afternoon, of Mr. Hoogwarf, a telegraphist. The body was found floating near the northern gate of Fort Dufferin.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 12.

The railway line between Bonchung and Nankan railway stations, which was breached, has been repaired and through communication for mail trains have been restored.

REWARDS FOR LOYAL AFGHANS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 12.

Certain headmen from the Shinwari districts of Jellalabad, have lately been summoned to Kabul, where they were rewarded with khillats for help given during the rebellion in Khost. Each malik also received a rifle as a personal gift. After being received in audience by the Amir, they were directed to see that the rules regarding the enlistment of tribesmen for the Army were strictly obeyed in their respective villages.

THE AFGHAN ARMY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 12.

The Amir held a durbar at Kabul, on the 28th of September, and in the course of an address to his officials and others, he impressed upon them the necessity of religious education among the people. The use of intoxicating liquors and drugs was strongly condemned, and all were exhorted to obey the teachings of the Koran. The dangers threatening Islam in various countries were referred to, and it was suggested that men and money were needed to secure the permanent safety of Afghanistan. These remarks were probably intended to stimulate recruiting for the regular army, the peace strength of infantry having lately been raised.

PUNJAB POLITICS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 13.

A public meeting was held this evening in Bradlaugh Hall, Lahore, under the presidency Mr. Harkishen Lal to mourn the death of Mr. Allan Hume and to discuss the present political situation in the Pubjab. Lala Lajpat Rai in an eloquent speech deplored the waning of public life in the Punjab, and appealed for more activity.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, Oct. 13.

The Commander-in-Chief and party arrived here to-day and are staying with General Sclater at Flagstaff House. His Excellency inspects the Staff College to-morrow.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

Decree against Bengal Coal Company.

Mr. Justice Macleod, on Saturday, disposed of the suit filed by Messrs. Chunilal Hiralal and Company, in which they sought to recover from Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co., and the Bengal Coal Company, a sum of Rs. 42,700, being damages for failure to supply 28,000 to 35,000 tons of Deshergarh coal in accordance with a contract entered into between the parties on the 25th of January, 1912.

Mr. L. J. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs, and the Hon. Mr. Jardine, with Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe appeared for the first defendant. The Hon. Mr. Jardine with Mr. Wadia and Mr. Davar also represented the second defendant.

Mr. Justice Macleod, in delivering judgement, said, that the plaintiffs in this case were a firm carrying on business as coal merchants, and on the 25th of May, 1912, they filed this suit against the first defendant, praying that they might be ordered to pay damages for failure to deliver two instalments of coal due in March, 1912, under a contract signed on the 25th of January 1912.

The first defendant then filed a written statement stating that they were induced to enter into the contract by a representation of the plaintiffs that the contract between them and the Bombay Port Trust for the supply of coal was then in force, and that the coal which the first defendant contracted to deliver to the plaintiffs was intended to enable them to carry out their obligations with the Port Trust. As the contract was entered into on the above understanding, the first defendants contended that there was misrepresentation and consequently they were not bound to carry out their contract with the plaintiffs.

The contract of the 25th of January was made in the form of "bought and sold notes," direct between the parties and not through any broker. These notes were signed by Mr. Young on behalf of Messrs. Andrew Yule and Company and it was made to appear that the contract was entered into by Messrs. Andrew Yule and Company as agents to the Bengal Coal Company. Messrs. Andrew Yule and Company when filing their written statement had failed to notice this point. The Court accordingly allowed them to amend their written statement and to add the Bengal Coal Company as second defendants. Messrs. Andrew Yule and Company said without prejudice to any of their other contentions, that if there was a contract it was between the plaintiffs and the Bengal Coal Company. If Messrs Andrew Yule and Company had from the outset, contended that the contract was entered into by them as agents to the Bengal Coal Company, the plaintiffs would have been put to the election of suing them or their agents. But as Messrs Andrew Yule and Company had contended that there was no contract it was necessary to decide this question before the plaintiffs could elect to recover their claim from Messrs. Andrew Yule and Company or from the Bengal Company.

Mr. Clarke was representing, in Bombay, the firm of Messrs. Andrew Yule and Company, which firm had its head office at Calcutta. Under Mr. Clarke was Mr. Young, whose business it was to procure contracts for the sale of coal. Once the contracts were secured, Mr. Clarke arranged with the Calcutta head office for the delivery of the coal in Bombay to the parties to whom it had been sold. In December, 1911, Mr. Young entered into negotiations with the plaintiff's firm, who had for several years previous supplied coal to the Bombay Port Trust. Mr. Young was anxious to secure this contract. The yearly tender for this contract was fixed for the 4th of January. Mr. Young came to an arrangement with the plaintiffs' firm on the 3rd of January, 1912. It was arranged that the plaintiffs' firm was to send in a tender for 28,000 tons at a rate of four annas higher than the rate tendered by Mr. Young. If the plaintiffs' tender was accepted, Mr. Young agreed to supply that quantity of coal at 12-10 a ton.

The defence seemed to his lordship to be a double-barrelled one. Assuming for the sake of argument that there was misrepresentation and that if Mr. Clarke and Mr. Young had known on the 25th January that, as a matter of fact the plaintiffs had withdrawn their tender, they would not have entered into the contract and they would have been entitled to rescind the contract on coming to know the real facts of the case. His lordship held that they knew the real facts of the case at the latest by the 29th of January, and yet they waited until they had actually committed a breach of contract, and then determined to rescind the contract.

It was a sound law, his lordship said, to hold that when parties to a contract became acquainted with facts which were special to the knowledge of the other party, and were concealed from them, they should make up their minds in a reasonable time, whether they should treat such a misrepresentation as entitling them to rescind the contract, or whether they should take the chance of continuing the contract. They certainly could not be allowed to continue under the contract in the hope that it might turn out profitable to them, and then at the last moment, when the breach was actually being committed turn round and tell the plaintiffs that they elect to rescind the contract.

The other branch of the defence was that the plaintiffs assured Messrs. Andrew Yule and Company verbally that the coal contracted for was to go to the Port Trust, and even if this was so, it would not have afforded a ground for rescinding the contract.

The Court held that there was no misrepresentation which entitled the first defendants to rescind their contract, and if there was any misrepresentation Messrs Andrew Yule and Company after becoming fully aware of the facts, which they allege were kept back from them, elected to maintain their contract.

The whole correspondence now disclosed from the 26th of January to the 29th of March, showed that the first defendant instead of acting as any reasonable person would have acted, who had suffered from misrepresentation, acted on the basis that the contract was still in existence and played a waiting game with the plaintiffs, who were expecting that the contract would be fulfilled. Finally when it became impossible for them to deliver their first instalment, and they were pushed to break their silence, then they for the first time informed the plaintiffs that they rescinded the contract. The correspondence also showed that no attempt whatever was made to induce Calcutta, apart from the suggestion that mixture should be sent, to send any coal to be supplied to the plaintiffs. It seemed evident, as Mr. Clarke admitted, that Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co. were in difficulty in Bombay, and were trying to supply several other orders in Bombay. It was, therefore, impossible for them to deliver even a "mixture" to the plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs admitted that they could not ask for a decree against both the defendants. At this stage it became incumbent upon them to elect and they intimated that they elected to have a decree against the second defendant, the Bengal Coal Company.

As regards damages the defendants had not disputed the rates proved by the plaintiffs, as being market rates on the due date of delivery of the first and second instalments. The Court passed a decree against the Bengal Coal Company in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 42,700, with costs, and interest on judgment at six per cent.

SANCTION TO PROSECUTE FOR PERJURY.

Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Rao disposed of a reference made by Mr. Motiram S. Advani, Sessions Judge, Surat, in which he submitted the proceedings in the case of Dayal Naran versus Chotumia Gulam Rasul and Chotumia Amirmia for such orders as their lordships may deem fit to pass. In this case sanction was given to prosecute the opponents for giving false evidence.

Mr. P. D. Bhide appeared for the first opponent and Mr. T. R. Desai for the second opponent. Mr. Maunbhai Nanabhai, with Mr. N. K. Meota appeared for the petitioner and Mr. L. H. Shah appeared for the Crown.

In this case the complainant Chotumia Gulam Rasul filed a complaint that accused Dayal Naran took from the complainant ten pieces of gold-gilt silver thread weighing 105 1-2 tolas, valued at Rs. 112—1—6 saying that he would show them to a customer and if the latter approved the goods, he would sell them to him or bring back the goods within one hour. The complainant accordingly entrusted the goods to the accused. The accused, it was alleged, did not return as promised, and the complainant went in search of him, but he could not be found. When the complainant eventually met the accused the latter denied all knowledge of the transaction. The complainant then lodged a complaint in the court of the City Magistrate, Surat and obtained a search warrant. During the search of defendant's house a certain amount of gold-gilt silver thread were found.

Dayal Naran, the accused, was a drawer of gold thread, and used to receive work from the complainant on piece work.

The Second Class Magistrate, Surat, who tried the accused, observed that the account books produced in this case threw a considerable light on the complaint. He found that certain portions of the account books were torn. The Court was opinion that a certain amount of money was due by the accused to the complainant and as a ready means of obtaining this amount, the complainant resorted to the criminal court, and by means of a search warrant obtained possession of the gold-gilt thread. He was of opinion that the evidence of Chotumia Amirmia and Chotumia Rasul was that of interested parties and discharged Dayal Naran.

Dayal Naran, thereupon applied for permission to prosecute Chotumia and Gulam Rasul for bringing a false complaint, and for perjury and fabrication of false evidence.

This application was rejected by the Second Class Magistrate, who also refused to hear the further evidence tendered by Dayal Naran.

The District Magistrate of Surat was of opinion that it was very probable that the complaint was false and that the Lower Court was wrong in rejecting the application without hearing the further evidence tendered. He accordingly sanctioned the prosecution of the complainants.

The Sessions Judge of Surat to whom an appeal was presented being of opinion that no appeal lay to him made a reference to the High Court and recommended that the order of the District Magistrate be set aside. He was of opinion that there was nothing to show that Chotumia Amirmia had committed perjury. With regard to Chotumia Gulam Rasul, the Sessions Judge was also of opinion that there was nothing to show that the complaint brought by him was false.

Mr. Justice Batchelor, in delivering judgment, said, that when the District Magistrate said that he thought it very probable that the complaint was false, it was as strong an expression as he probably could use with appropriateness, concerning a case which had yet to be tried, and the words meant a good deal more than mere suspicion. The Court was of opinion that no grounds had been shown to justify interference to prevent the prosecution of the opponents, which for the reasons given by the District Magistrate appeared to the Court to be advisable. The Court accordingly discharged the rule.

THE POLICE COURTS.

THE RAILWAY THEFT.

The case in which Ramchandra Balaram, a section foreman; Prabhashunker Amirchand, a carting agent; Deoji Narayan, a merchant; R. B. Almeida, shed manager at Wari Bunder, and Pandurung Dinnanath, a tally-clerk; stand charged with theft and abetment of theft of twenty-five bags of wheat valued at about Rs. 300 from the G. I. P. Railway goods shed at Wari Bunder, was called on for further hearing before Mr. P. H. Dastur, on Saturday.

Mr. Acworth, Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, Mr. Godinho, and Mr. Pereira, pleaders, defended the first, Mr. Deni defended the third, Mr. K. F. Nariman, the fourth and Mr. B. Desai, the fifth accused.

After further evidence had been led Mr. Acworth asked the permission of the Court to withdraw the charge against the first accused, as he said he wanted to examine him as a witness.

Mr. Nariman objected on the ground that Mr. Acworth had not the power to ask for the charge to be withdrawn. That power was given to the Commissioner of Police under a special enactment. This case having been launched by the Railway police, that enactment did not apply. Mr. Nariman further pointed out that under separate sections the Public Prosecutor, the Advocate-General and the Government Solicitor and any other officer, specially empowered can withdraw a charge.

Mr. Acworth suggested that under those circumstances he would withdraw his appearance, and ask the police officer in charge of the case to make the application.

Mr. Nariman wanted to know what special authority even the police officer possessed to make such an application. He asked if the police officer had the authority to do so from Government. His Worship said he would decide the point at the next hearing.

SUSPICIOUS IDENTITY.

Mr. P. H. Dastur, at Mazagon, disposed of a case in which Inspector Salway charged Ramratan Bhayadin, a Purdesi, with burglary and theft of silk wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 765, belonging to one Walji Ramji.

The accused was defended by Mr. Dhunjishaw and Mr. H. P. Dastur, barristers, and Mr. F. W. Pereira, pleader.

The case for the prosecution was that on the night of the 29th of September the complainant's house in Mandvi was broken into and silk wearing apparel was stolen. About 3 A. M., on the 30th idem, a police sepoy at Mazagon noticed a victoria driven by Nathu, and stopped it on suspicion. A man, who was then in the victoria, jumped out on seeing the policeman, and ran away. A bundle of clothes was found in the victoria, which contained the complainant's stolen property. The victoria driver then made a statement which led to the arrest of the accused the next day.

The defence was that he was not the person, who was being driven in the victoria and who ran away on seeing the policeman. He knew nothing about the theft.

His Worship held that the accused had been identified by the two persons, whom the Court regarded as accomplices and on their evidence alone his Worship could not convict the accused. The accused was acquitted.

CARELESS DRIVING.

On Saturday before Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate Tukaram, a coachman in the service of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna was charged with careless driving.

The complaint was that the accused was driving his master's carriage on the 2nd instant and taking it to Sandhurst Road via Gole Pitha. He noticed a bullock-cart in front of him and tried to pass it. At this time a Bori named Abdul Rahman Valli was coming out of a lane into the main road. He was knocked down and run over. The carriage was stopped and the injured man was taken to the hospital, where it was ascertained that two of his ribs had been broken.

The accused was fined Rs. 30 with the option of seven days' rigorous imprisonment. Rs. 20 out of the amount of the fine, the Magistrate ordered to be paid to the injured man as compensation.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday morning fined Haroon Abdul Rahiman and Bhicoo Piraji, Rs. 4 and Rs. 8 for possessing 2 and 3 grains of cocaine respectively.

We draw the attention of cyclists to an advertisement of the Continental Tyre Co. 200 outer covers and tubes will be given away at the discretion of the Company's Agents in India to a corresponding number of independent private cyclists. Applications marked "Free Tyres" should be sent to the nearest depot and contain the full name and address of the applicant and the size and pattern (wired on or beaded edge) of the tyres required. Bombay: Schroder Smidt and Co., P.O. Box 81; Calcutta: Schroder Smidt and Co., P.O. Box 7; Madras: Madras Automobiles, Ltd., P.O. Box 137; Rangoon: Trading Co., (late Hegt and Co), P.O. Box 200; and Colombo: Continental Tyre and Rubber Co., P.O. Box 175. On the 25th of August, a second Grand Prix de France was run. Whilst the first Grand Prix was for motor-cars, the second was a criterion for motor cycles. Both races were won in a superior manner on machines fitted with Continental tyres and in the motor cycle contest also the second prize fell to Continental tyres. The same day Mr. Boillot, winner of the Grand Prix de France for motorcars, won the Coupe Hennon in the meeting of Boulogne on Continental tyres. The success of Continental tyres in speed and tour competitions all through the season has been so extraordinary that no better proof of their superiority could be found.

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Bensch's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme the favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums and destroying germs purifies the breath. Tooth Elexir is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

Last Day, One of Wins by Outsiders.

NO WINNING FAVOURITE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 12.

Saturday last saw the 1912 Poona Race Executive bring to a conclusion what has been in every sense of the word a satisfactory race programme. The attendance was by far the largest seen at any of the extras, and quite warranted the expression that there is still plenty of life and vim in totalizator racing. Certainly the results showed very strongly the machine's good points, and those knights of the pencil who were present must have seen with regret that such a day's racing could take place, and they should not be allowed to collect the money that was to be had for the asking. Out of the eight events set down for decision, not one actual favourites caught the judge's eye and in four of the races the winner was in the ten or twenty to one section.

It would have been a very black settling in the old days, now happily finished with, and the backers of favourites and favourite jockeys will not have to study bank balances to any great extent; what they have lost is paid in hard cash.

Brown, after a particularly good season, seemed to strike a bad streak and for this jockey to go through two days' racing without one win, and only two poor thirds, is the worst of bad luck, and we all look forward to a much brighter commencement at the Bombay Races in 1913.

The introductions of a steeple—chase for gentlemen riders was much appreciated, and the spectators (to a man almost) watched the "leppers" negotiate the several jumps. Two horses fell; one, Petty Officer, twice. They were, however, both remounted and completed the course. The winner turned up in Redshot II, well ridden by Capt. McCudden, who when nearing home soon took the favourite's measure and running steadily passed the post two lenghts in front of Anarchist.

The first real surprise to punters occurred in the second race, as the betting clearly pointed to Raspberry and Sweden as the particular goods. Mubrook came with a late run, and beat both favourites on the post by a head, yielding to his few fortunate supporters the satisfactory dividend of Rs. 294.

Harry Johnson annexed the October Plate after a good race with Burgomaster and Razulmulook. The winner has been steadily improving throughout the season and certainly did not win out of his turn.

Sharar, another unexpected winner, captured the second division of the Consolation Plate, the dividend being eight annas more than that paid over Mubrook, winner of the first portion. This race as a whole by no means favoured punters.

Boomey's second appearance gave satisfactory results and Robinson must be sorry he gave "Boy" Harrison such a long lead. How many good horses have lost races through their riders allowing lightly weighted "wallahs" too much rope at the start, and making the final effort a hundred yards late. Tod Sloan (perhaps the finest judge of pace ever seen)—whatever his other faults—certainly never made this mistake.

Solar Star, another outsider, won the Matheran Plate, giving A. Kuhn his second winning mount of the afternoon. The final event, the Karjat Plate, produced some spirited betting, Baloz, Young Majub, Master Bill and Sweden being all fancied. In the race Baloz was much too good and notwithstanding a slow commencement worked his way along the rails, and running full of fire wore down his opponents and gave the Bleach stable a much—wanted winning bracket.

The curtain is now down and both Bombay and Poona sportsmen will anxiously wait the opening of the 1913 Bombay Season.

Details:—

A SELLING PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. A high weight handicap for horses entered to be sold for Rs. 1,200. Distance —About 5 furlongs.

Mr. W. Homer's Lord Reay 8-8............Ferguson 1
Mr. G. K's Not Yet 7-7.......................P. H. Kuhn 2
Mr. J. C. Smith's Boomey 6-6..........A. Harrison 3
Mr. G. K's Danseuse 7-12.....................A. Kuhn 4

ALSO RAN:—Lord Carlyon 9-12 (A. Hoyt).

THE RACE:—Lord Carlyon led from Lord Reay to the three furlong post when the latter assumed command taking a strong lead. At the distance Not Yet came out and making a fast late run all but caught Lord Reay who just managed to last out and won by a neck. A similar distance between second and third.

TIME:—1 min. 2 4-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Mr. J. C. Smith).

TOTALIZATOR RETURNS:—Win Rs. 54; Places Rs. 26 1-2, Rs. 28.

AN ARAB PONY CONSOLATION PLATE.—Division I—Winner Rs. 500, second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100. A high weight handicap for Arab ponies, 14 hands and under, which have not won a flat race, value Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st March, 1912 Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. Salim Abdul Rehman's Mubrook 7-5..A Hoyt 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Raspberry 9-9.........Ferguson 2
Mr. Lion's Sweden 8-5............................Brown 3
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Different 7-12.............Mujeed 4

ALSO RAN:—Ashroff 10-3 (I Ruiz), Prime Minister 9-9 (Robinson): Dilkush 8-5 (I. K. McGlone), Burg 8-3 (C. L. Pratt), Creditor 8-0 (P. H. Kuhn), British King 7-12 (A. Kuhn), Sinclair 73 (A. Harrison), Pherozeshah 6-13 (T. Melsom), Upright 6-13 (Dhondu), and Real 6-10 (Purtoosingh.)

THE RACE.—Sinclair took the lead from an indifferent start with Different, British King and Raspberry following in order until reaching the three furlong post. Here British King challenged and led into the straight. At the distance Raspberry who was going excellently drew to the front only to be challenged by Mubrook and Sweden, the first named winning on the post by a head, Sweden being the same distance off third Different a neck away fourth.

TIME.—1min. 22secs.

(Winner trained by Mr. Goolam Ally.)

TOTALIZATOR RETURNS.—Win Rs. 294; Places, Rs. 26 1-2, Rs. 13 1-2, Rs. 13.

THE INNOVATION STEEPLE-CHASE.—Winner Rs. 500, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. A handicap steeple-chase for horses which have never won a flat race, hurdle race or steeple-chase, value Rs. 50 or over. Distance.—About 2½ miles.

Mr. Welman's Redshot II 12-0 ...Capt McCudden 1
Lieut.-Col. A. S. Arnold's Anarchist 11-12...Mr. Wilson 2
Mr. E. Corboulds-Warren's Sandgrouse 11-0 Owner 3
Mr. C. A. Eele's Peter 11-0............ Capt Coaker 4

ALSO RAN.—Jawge 10-10 (Capt. Chaytor), Tokay 10-9 (Mr. Landon), Domino 10-9 (Capt. O. B. Butler), Petty Officer 10-4 (Owner), and Count Hannibal 9-10 (Owner.)

THE RACE.—Tokay at once established a strong lead from Peter and Count Hannibal. At the first jump Jawge pecked and unshipped his rider who remounted and completed the course. Tokay led round the first time and then gave way to Anarchist and Count Hannibal. Three furlongs from home Redshot II who had been lying back was brought to the front and taking the last couple of jumps in fine style drew ahead and won very easily by 2 lengths from Anarchist. Sandgrouse ridden right out securing third honours a neck in front of Peter. Petty Officer fell twice, but was remounted and negotiated the full distance.

Time.—5mins. 30secs.

(Winner trained by Owner.)

TOTALIZATOR RETURNS:—Win Rs. 48 1-2; Places Rs. 19, Rs. 16, Rs. 24 1-2.

THE OCTOBER PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300 and third Rs. 200. A high weight handicap for Arabs which have not won a flat race, value Rs. 1,400 or over since 31st Dec. 1911. Distance—1 mile.

Mr. G. K's Harry Johnson 7-7..............A Kuhn 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Rozelmulook 9-1...J Robinson 2
Mr. Lion's Burgomaster 7-5...................Mujeed 3
Mr. Beg's Mysore 7-13.........................P H Kuhn 4

ALSO RAN:—Money Gold 10-0 (A Ferguson) Young Salanic 8-11 (I. Ruiz), Shawcutt 8-9 (A Hoyt), Lama 8-2 (Brown), Ghalyum 7-9 (Ik McGlone), and Last Chance 7-3 (A. Harrison).

THE RACE.—Rozelmulook led from Burgomaster and Ghalyum with Money Gold last. At the turn Burgomaster took a strong lead, but was soon headed by Harry Johnson who came full of fire at the finish and won by a couple of lengths, Rozelmulook beating Burgomaster 3-4 length for second place, Mysore a neck away fourth.

TIME:—1 min. 54 secs.

(Winner trained by Mr. D. Greenhalgh.)

TOTALIZATOR RETURNS:—Win Rs. 85 1-2; Places Rs. 19, Rs. 51, Rs. 32 1-2.

AN ARAB PONY CONSOLATION PLATE.—Division 2:—Winner Rs. 500; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. A high weight handicap for Arab ponies, 14 hands and under, which have not won a flat race, value Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st March, 1912. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. Beg's Sharar. 9-0.......................P. H. Kuhn 1
Mr. A. R. Tahar's Brandy II, 8-6......C. L. Pratt 2
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Khedavi Miseer, 7-8...Dhondee 3
Mr. Abdul Aziz McKenzie's Grey Ghost II, 7-13 Mujeed 4

ALSO RAN:—Ream, 9-12, (Brown) Mars, 9-6, (J. Robinson), Mulla 9-1, (Capt. O. B. Butler) Lucky Slave 8-9, (A. Ferguson), Mushtarak 8-8, (J. Ruiz), Turkish General 8-4, (Etul), Dinar 8-2, (A. Harrison), Sirkar 8-0, (Native), Chairman, 7-7, (A. Hoyt), Favil Beg, 7-7, (A. Kuhn), Flying Machine, 7-7, (Purtoosingh), Anwad, 7-5, (T. Melsom) and Sumarmud, 7-4, (J. K. McGlone.)

THE RACE:—Flying Machine cut out the work and took a long lead from Sharar until rounding the bend, when the latter passed and led into the straight Brandy II put in a weak challenge at the distance, but could make no impression on the leader who won comfortably by a length and a half; one length between second and third.

TIME:—1 min 24 1-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Mr. Cowasjee Burjorjee.)

TOTALIZATOR RETURNS:—Win Rs. 294 1-2; Places Rs. 89 1-2, Rs. 22, Rs. 201 1-2.

A WELTER PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. A welter handicap for horses which have not won a flat race, value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March, 1910. Distance —7 furlongs.

Mr. J. C. Smith's Boomey 7-0.........A Harrison 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' Solution 9-12......J Robinson 2
Mr. M. Goculdass' Forfeit 10-5...................A Hoyt 3
Mr. Homi Billimoria's Bright Metal 9-3....Brown 4

ALSO RAN:—Mafoota 7-8 (A. Kuhn), Pelargonium II 9-6 (T. Melsom), and Lancasterite 7-6 (A. Ferguson).

THE RACE:—Forfeit was quickest away from the gate, but was pulled back and Boomey established a very long lead with Solution second. After rounding the bend, the latter made a strong effort to catch Harrison's mount who had been allowed too much rope and lasting out to the end won by a length and a half. Forfeit was third and Bright Metal fourth.

TIME:—1min. 31secs.

(Winner trained by Mr. J. C. Smith.)

TOTALIZATOR RETURNS.—Win Rs. 192; Places Rs. 78 1-2, Rs. 72 1-2.

THE MATHERAN PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. A handicap for Arabs landed since 1st July, 1911, which have not won a flat race, value Rs. 1,000 or over. Distance—1 mile.

Mr. S. Ebrahim's Solar Star 7-6............A. Kuhn 1
Mr. Nazi Syed Rashid's Golden Ducat 7-0 Dhondee 2
Mr. Saleh Kharadi's Shirsab 7-11............Mujeed 3
Mr. Abdul Aziz McKenzie's Highflyer 7-1......... Purtoosingh 4

ALSO RAN:—Nakib 10-3 (A Ferguson), France 9-6 (Brown), Moosahar 8-12 (C. L. Pratt), Wireless 8-11 (J. Ruiz), Bahiz 8-9 (J. Robinson), Berar 8-5 (P. H. Kuhn), Haify 7-4 (T. Melsom), Real 7-1 (A Hoyt) and Mojaid 6-10 (A. Harrison).

THE RACE.—Berar refused to face the tapes and after unshipping his jockey twice turned tail and bolted back to the paddock. From a bad start Golden Ducat made play from Solar Star and Shirsab, the others running in a heap. There was no change until rounding the turn when Solar Star went to the front and won with ridiculous ease from Golden Ducat and Shirsab. Highflyer was fourth.

TIME:—1 min 55 secs.

(Winner trained by Mr. Ahmed Dakeel.)

TOTALIZATOR RETURNS:—Winner Rs. 129; Places Rs. 58 1-2, Rs. 117, Rs. 61.

THE KARJAT PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. A high weight handicap for Arabs, 14 hands and under. Distance —6 furlongs.

Mr. M. Goculdas's Balaz 9-5.................A. Hoyt 1
Mr. W. Homer's Sinclair 6-1.............A. Harrison 2
Mr. D. Framji's Young Majub 9-2......C. L. Pratt 3
Mr. Lion's Sweden 7-4............................Mujeed 4

ALSO RAN:—Ashroff 9-1 (J. Ruiz), Jowahajmer 8-13 (A. Ferguson), and Master Bill 8-3 (Brown).

THE RACE:—Immediately the tapes lifted, Sinclair went to the front, followed by Sweden and Young Majub, the first named soon taking the lead which he held until reaching the bend. Here Baloz became prominent and coming up on the rails led into the straight. Sinclair put up a good fight, but had to suffer defeat by one length, half a length between second and third. Sweden was fourth.

TIME:—1 min. 23 4-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Mr. C. Bleach.)

TOTALIZATOR RETURNS:—Win Rs. 41 1-2; Places Rs. 26, Rs. 47 1-2.

FULL TOTALIZATOR RETURNS.

Win Rs.	Place Rs.
1— 9,160	1,450
2— 3,680	9,180
3— 3,320	3,120
4— 8,670	8,920
5— 8,510	8,520
6— 7,690	3,700
7—10,320	9,990
8—14,490	5,790
Rs. 65,840	Rs. 50,870

To the W. I. T. C. Rs. 10,671.

WELL-KNOWN TRAINER SUSPENDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 13.

A notice posted at the Poona Racecourse this morning stakes that the Stewards of the W. I. T. C. having held an inquiry into the running of some horses trained by Mr Byramji Rustomji, and not being satisfied with his explanation have decided to suspend his permit to train horses for six months from November. 1912.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

Union Jack Club Charity Match.

A charity football match was played on Saturday evening, between players selected from the Civil and Military teams, which took part in the Rovers' Tournament. The Military won the match by one goal to love.

During the interval the boys of St. Mary's gave an exhibition of lance and dumb-bell drill. This was followed by a drill on stilts, and a gymnastic tableaux.

The band of the St. Mary's School was in attendance.

RUGBY IN MADRAS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, Oct. 12.

This afternoon the Madras Gymkhana and the Leicesters met for the re-play in the Rugby football tournament. There was an enormous attendance and the weather was perfect. The regiment had hard luck in losing the services of Herbert, one of their forwards, who was badly injured and had to be taken off the ground a few seconds after the commencement of play. They played one man short, but put up an excellent fight. The Gymkhana drew first blood obtaining a try which they failed to convert. The Regiment bucked up and pressed their opponents.

Several men tried to drop a goal, but without success. The Gymkhana won by three points to nil, and the cup was presented to them amidst applause.

BANGALORE RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 12.

The first entries for the Bangalore Autumn Races show that except as to the Horse Steeplechase 2 miles, on the first day, October 24th, and Ulsoor Plate, 1 1-2 miles, over hurdles, on October 26th, all the events have filled numerously. Mr. Reynolds will probably be asked to come down for the handicapping

MUNICIPAL STUDY LEAVE.

Should it be Granted to Engineers?

The Bombay Corporation Committee, appointed to report on the proposals for the grant of study leave to the officers of the Health, Engineering and Financial Departments of the Municipality, state that they have very carefully considered the draft rules, in consultation with the Commissioner, and are of opinion that it is desirable that officers of the Municipality, desiring to study scientific and technical subjects in England and other countries, should be granted some concessions in the form of study leave. The knowledge and experience gained by them would no doubt be of considerable advantage to the Municipality. The committee, therefore, recommend that the draft rules, which have been based on the Government rules, now in force, may be approved and that the Standing Committee may be requested to frame the rules accordingly for the final approval of the Corporation.

Mr. Shapurji Sorabji Mody writes:—Here is a proposal from which I cannot help disagreeing. The excuse set forth "for the concession in the form of study leave to Officers of Health, Engineering and Financial Departments, who desire to study scientific and technical subjects in England and other countries," is an "advantage to the Municipality, as it will increase their skill and experience." The very first question has not been satisfactorily answered whether the knowledge so far available has been found wanting or detrimental to Municipal interest, or whether the required supply of quality and quantity of the knowledge required for our Municipal purposes cannot be had. The fact is that the supply has not been found deficient. Besides, study leave as granted by Government is only for "officers of Scientific and Technical Departments. . . . The rules do not apply to officers of the Indian Educational Department, the Indian Medical Service, the Public Works Department and the Indian Forest Service." This must show that the three departments mentioned in the committee's report—the Health, Engineering and the Accounts are all excluded and debarred specifically. Contrary to this the Commissioner and the four members of the committee want to grant such leave to these departments. I quote the words from the Civil Service Regulations to show the grant is obviously for highly scientific men who already belong to and work in Scientific and Technical Departments. What Scientific and Technical Department the Municipality has? And there has never been any scientific work done nor is there any scope for it, as acknowledged by our Health Officer. The work being done by our medical men is sweeping, scavenging and cleansing work. It is argued by the Commissioner that some cases have happened in which men on leave obtained with the excuse of recruiting health have availed themselves of the occasion to study. It is better, he says, therefore, that instead of under any other excuse leave for study may be directly granted and paid for also. This is a curious argument. If people are found so anxious to study even under some excuse or another obviously with the object of securing promotion, where is the reason for the Municipality to step in so gratuitously and pay? It is said that Government give "study leave" and pay, therefore we should also do the same. Here is ignorance shown of distinguishing between the Government and the Municipal affairs: Government have to provide for themselves various men with various and high scientific knowledge for the various climates and various natures of the land in the whole vast country, and therefore they might be giving study leave and paying. But such surely is not the condition of things with our Municipality. Then, again, it does look improbable on the face of it that an "officer" with five years' service, who with the anxious object of studying, undertakes a long and expensive journey to Europe, should be taken to have been so indiscreet as not to have saved sufficient money and to be too poor to pay for his lodging during the time of his study. I do not resist the temptation of putting down here that whilst our medical men have long been quarrelling that any amount of medical intellect more than sufficient for all our purposes is available in Bombay, and that therefore Government should employ them rather than import medical men from England, the medical gentlemen of the Committee have been of opinion, as expressed at the meeting, that there is a great progress of sanitary and medical science in England, and that therefore men in our Municipal service should be given study leave and paid to go and gain knowledge there! Which is which? It is of interest and use to mention that of the 15 members of the Committee there were 9 present at the meeting, of whom 5 were medical gentlemen and four laymen, and the proposal of study leave was carried by only 4 men voting in favour of it, 4 not voting, and 1 voting entirely against. The first department taken up was Health. It having been thought by 4 members to deserve "study leave," the Engineering and the Account Departments that followed were, for consistency's sake, passed as deserving also. I trust the Corporation will not consent to open a new and permanent door of the unnecessary expenditure, because of the 4 men's opinion in favour of it. It is an opening attempted to be so gratuitously made of spending public money positively unnecessarily, and I cannot help protesting against it.

STRAY DOGS IN BOMBAY.

Proposed Measures of Destruction.

A committee of the Bombay Corporation has submitted the following report regarding the question of establishing a branch of the Pasteur Institute in Bombay city and regarding measures for diminishing the number of dangerous, diseased and stray dogs in the city.

It will be remembered that with their report, dated the 22nd December 1910, the committee submitted a correspondence from which it appeared that there were prospects of the material used for anti-rabic treatment being obtained from the existing institute in India and used with equal advantage in Bombay and expressed their opinion that they, therefore, thought it unnecessary to maintain a separate branch of the Pasteur Institute in Bombay. Government were, thereupon, requested to reconsider their proposal. In reply it has been stated in a Government letter, dated the 21st April, 1911, that the authorities in India are at variance as to the practicability of distributing in this country the material required either by the carbolised or by the frozen method and that even assuming the feasibility of using in Bombay the material obtained from Coonoor, the adoption of the course would lead to no economy. After careful consideration, in consultation with the Commissioner, the Committee, however, see no necessity of taking any action for the present for establishing a branch of the Pasteur Institute in Bombay. The committee, moreover, understand that certain other proposals in the matter are now engaging the attention of Government and that the possibility of importing material for anti-rabic treatment from existing institutions is under experiment.

By Corporation Resolution No. 5779, dated the 18th January, 1912, the committee have been asked to report on the Commissioner's letter, dated the 30th November, 1911, regarding measures for diminishing the number of dangerous, diseased and stray dogs in the city. The Corporation will remember that on the recommendation of the committee a representation was addressed to Government inviting their attention to the increasing danger from such dogs in the city and the inability of the Police to cope adequately with the evil for want of sufficient staff and requesting that such steps may be taken in the matter as would ensure active measures being taken by the Police for the protection of the public. In reply it has been suggested by Government that the Bombay Corporation should establish lethal chambers and employ professional dog-catchers on the lines of the method of destroying stray dogs adopted in the City of Madras. If this proposal is adopted, Government express their readiness to pay half the recurring as well as the non-recurring cost. The committee beg in the first instance to point out that it is not at all obligatory on the Corporation to undertake or contribute towards the cost of the proposed measures. As, however, the danger to the public is a serious one, the committee consider that the offer of cooperation made by Government is one which should be accepted, subject to the understanding that its adoption should not be taken as a precedent affecting the settlement arrived at concerning the liability of Government in respect of Police-charges. The committee agree with the Commissioner that the measures can be more economically carried out by the Municipal Health Department with the help of the Principal of the Veterinary College at Parel and they beg to recommend, with the concurrence of the Commissioner, that the Corporation should agree to bear a moiety of the cost of the establishment of the lethal chambers and also a moiety of the recurring expenses in connection with the system, subject to the understanding that the Corporation's contribution will be limited to a maximum of Rs. 2,000 per annum.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Two subalterns of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Lieutenant A. L. Prince, serving with the Malay States Guides as a company commander, and Lieutenant R. T. Pelly, adjutant of the 2nd Battalion, Poona, have been promoted to captaincies in that regiment. Captain Prince got his first commission in the Manchester Regiment in May, 1901, and was transferred to his present corps in 1908, on its reduction to two line battalions. He served in the Transvaal operations of 1902, and was slightly wounded in action (Queen's medal with two clasps). Captain Pelly got his commission in the North Lancashires from the Imperial Yeomanry in 1901, and with the latter took part in various actions in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, including the hard fighting at Lindey and Bethlehem (Queen's medal with four clasps).

Brigadier-General W. H. Dobbie, C.B., who from command of the Mandalay Brigade will take over the command of the Rangoon Brigade in January next, began his military career in the 39th Dorestshire Regiment in 1899 and passed into the old Staff Corps (Madras), three years latter. He got his lieutenant colonelcy in 1904, colonelcy in 1907, and his present rank last April, on taking over the command of the Mandalay Brigade. Brigadier Dobbie served in the Burmese Expedition, 1885-87, was mentioned twice in despatches (medal with two clasps); the expedition to Manipur, 1891, (clasp) and he was a good deal of hard work in South Africa with the Remount Department, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal with clasp). He commanded the 72nd Punjabis in the latter part of his regimental career.

STATION ORDERS.

(By Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C. B., C. M. G., D. S. O., Commanding Troops, Bombay.)

Duties for the Ensuing Week.—Field Officer, Major W. P. Alexander, Royal Garrison Artillery; next for duty, Major A. J. Poole, 1st Battalion, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment; Medical Officer, Captain A. Hendry, Royal Army Medical Corps; and next for duty, Captain J. W. Houston, Royal Army Medical Corps.

SITUATION IN PORTUGAL.

Troubles of the Young Republic.

A correspondent, in Portugal, writes to the "Times":—

The critical nature of the present situation is very largely ignored outside Portugal. Since the suppression of the last Royalist incursion, the internal condition of the country has very gravely deteriorated. In outward appearance peace reigns in Lisbon, Oporto, and other localities, and it is the custom for the inquiring foreigner to be told by all the authorities "how quiet the country is, and how greatly it has benefited by the advent of the Republic." But those, however, who apply to other sources of information throughout the country particularly in the northern provinces, and inquire of representatives of the commercial and industrial bodies and of the landowning and the working classes, will learn from them the parlous plight in which Portugal now finds itself. In the chief towns there is a general outcry about the decay of commerce, merchants complain of the slackness of business, shopkeepers are forced to reduce the number of their employees through lack of customers, numbers of the wealtheir inhabitants have left the country, and among those who remain a rigid economy is being practised. Nor is there any hope that the moneyed classes will return, while the Carbonarios, who have made themselves potentates to be respected in the Republic, continue to threaten and intimidate all who are not of their way of thinking. The lower classes also are being driven to emigrate owing to the general rise in prices and decrease in openings for employment. It is distressing to see whole families of peasants from the provinces arriving in a pitiful condition at the ports of embarcation. It is not as if this were the natural overflow of an over-populated country; it is, on the contrary the departure of people who can ill be spared from a country which needs a larger population than it at present supports, for its adequate development. The Republicans invariably assert that all the ills of Portugal are due to the maladministration of the Monarchy, and there is no doubt that their inheritance was not all that could be wished. Instead, however, of endeavouring to correct the fatal mistakes made by the self-seeking "Rotativists," and thereby act on what they preached to the masses before they came into power, the Republicans are following in the same course as their discredited predecessors, and are wasting time and money in party politics, frivolous schemes, and doles to supporters, while allowing the real wants of the country to be neglected. A wise and moderate administration from the beginning of the new "regime" and one which was free from all taint of vindictive reprisals would probably have saved the country from Royalist incursions and from far more serious consequences.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

The 86 Thana local running into Bombay on Saturday at about 8 in the evening met with a serious accident soon after leaving the Curry Road station. At the advance starting signal post the B B. C. I. special goods train was waiting for a clear line, but owing to some misunderstanding the Thana local was given the line clear and left the Curry Road station, and before any one could realise that there was danger ahead the Thana local collided with the goods special with a terrible crash. The break van was smashed to pieces and two wagons were derailed. Mr. F. Rodericks, the guard-in-charge, an old servant of the company, thinks that they had a miraculous escape. In the compartment next to that which was smashed to pieces were a number of Mahomedan and Hindu ladies, who were in no way put out by the collision. There was no confusion, and everything went off quietly, owing to the great presence of mind of the guard, driver and the others in charge of the passenger train. After the accident the train was quietly steamed into the Parel Station.

The up and down traffic was suspended for nearly three hours. The Volunteer train from Coorla and the Poona Race special were also delayed for several hours owing to the accident.

GO HARVEST IN THE U. P.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW Oct. 12.

The September rainfall has practically assured a good harvest except in the south-eastern districts, where the distribution of the rainfall is uneven. This will affect a considerable area under late rice, otherwise the yield will be generally good.

THE DACCA MURDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, Oct. 12.

Traylakhyanath Chuckerbutty, who has been convicted under Section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, was an absconding accused in the Dacca Conspiracy Case. He was recently arrested in connection with the murder of Head-constable Ratilal Roy at Dacca, but was convicted under Section 109. The conspiracy charge was withdrawn to-day by the Public Prosecutor.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Continued from page 4.)

modified. He was no longer an anti-patriot, nor even an anti-militarist. This declaration was met by volleys of hooting, but Herve stoutly maintained that his was now the right conception of the doctrine of Socialism. Instead of being an anti-militarist, he would have everybody "Internationalists." The real gist of his argument was that revolutions can only be successful with the help of armies, which is the natural conclusion for a Professor of History like Herve. Instead of abusing the army, he would win it over, and at this moment, when recruits were joining the colours, he would exhort them not only to perform their military duties, but to strive to gain promotion in order to enable them to wield greater influence. Socialists should endeavour to gain over, not only the young troops but the re-engaged men and the lower ranks of the officers, who are the support of the capitalist edifice.

VICTOR HUGO AND WATERLOO.

An interesting ceremony took place on Saturday at Waterloo, when the first stone was laid of the monument to the memory of Victor Hugo on the edge of the "desolate plain" he so eloquently sang. The idea of this tribute was warmly welcomed in both French and Belgian literary circles as soon as it was mooted by MM. Dubois and Leischmann, and a small representative gathering was present at the function. The monument will be extremely simply —a mere granite monolith, surmounted by the Gallic cock of Auguste Cain. It will stand on the side of the Brussels-Charleroi road, two hundred yards from Belle Alliance, and almost opposite Gerome's "Wounded Eagle." The base of the monument is already a couple of feet above the ground, and it is hoped to inaugurate the completed whole next May. The origin of the idea was the wish to perpetuate a souvenir of Victor Hugo's stay at Waterloo in June, 1861 when he came thither from Guernsey with a view to collecting authentic data and local colour for writing the second half of "Les Miserables." It is also intended, side by side with many other monuments commemorating acts of heroism, to indicate the triumph of French thought over old hatreds. This was largely the theme of the several orators who in turn pronounced stirring speeches on the occasion. The first speaker, M. Senne, declared "The historical Waterloo is now only a page in books and dust beneath our feet. Poetical Waterloo is as immortal as genius." The Belgian poet Gilkin remarked that certain sombre spirits imagined a hidden political design beneath the idea of the monument. Had it been so no Belgian poets would have been present. The memorial stone would glorify over the mingled remains of dead warriors the pacific triumph of poetry, and the ideal personified by the most mighty and most idealist of lyric poets. M. Fleischmann protested against all idea that the monument was a fresh witness and souvenir of French defeat. "Waterloo is not defeat, but accident. Accidents may be regretted, but why mourn a hundred years? This monument is not one of grief or sorrow, but of faith, piety, and hope. It will witness the victory of ideas over strength—the conquest which poetry assures to a nation over its conquerors. The second ceremony was the inauguration of an ossuary at the Caillow Farm, where Napoleon had his headquarters. Here are burried all the bones collected including 18 complete skeletons, one being 7ft. high, and supposed to be that of the drum-major of the Imperial Guard. Here M. Fleischmann made another speech commenting on Auguste Comte's axiom, "The living are governed by the dead," and before separating Mme. Mouret recited Victor Hugo's "Hymn to the Dead." The whole ceremony, on a plain peopled by such mixed recollections and such glorious and tragic shades, produced a profound impression on all present.

THE WEATHER.

Timely Rainfall in the Deccan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, Oct. 13.

October is proving one of our rainiest months so far as things have gone up to date. We had a little over 15 inches of rain or just over half our yearly average up to the 6th instant. But when most of us had given up expecting any more rain it came on and it has rained heavily every evening since, giving us between six and seven inches in these few days. The fall is most welcome and timely, specially in the Ahmednagar and Sholapur districts.

SIMLA, Oct. 12.

The disturbed conditions in North-West India has given light scattered showers over a large area.

Chief amounts:—Deesa, 2 inches; and Jodhpur and Khushab ½ inch.

The Bay monsoon continues to be weak, but rain has again set in on the south-east coast of the Peninsula and Lower Burma.

Forecast:—Rainfall will probably increase in Burma.

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

There has been a large increase of rainfall in the south of the Peninsula. Thunderstorms continued in Rajputana. Snowfall is reported this morning from Kashmir for the first time. Rainfall has been nearly general on the West Coast, the south of Goa, south-east Madras, and Mysore, fairly general in Rajputana, and Kashmir; local in Madras, Deccan, the north Madras Coast, and Upper and Lower Burma.

Chief amounts:—Cuddapah, Salem and Mangalore, one inch; Cuddalore, two; Coimbatore and Bikaner, one and a half; Yamethin, two; and Toungoo, three.

Forecast: Decrease of rainfall in North-West India.

Earthquake report:—A slight shock of earthquake from distant origin was recorded on the Simla seismograph at twenty-one hours thirty-six minutes yesterday.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 12th Oct., giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity and temperature are normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded in Rajputana. The air is damper than usual in lower Sind and Rajputana. Day temperature is in defect at Jaipur and Ajmer; night temperature is in excess at these stations and at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Local rain has fallen in north Gujarat and the inland districts of Kathiawar; Deesa has had 2.02" and Rajkot 0.12." Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect in north Gujarat and at most stations in Kathiawar; the minimum is in excess in Gujarat and west Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are generally equal to the average.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air contains generally the average amount of moisture. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has fallen on the Coromandal Coast and local rain in nort Gujarat and the inland districts of Kathia Light to moderate cloud persists in north-west D Gujarat and Kathiawar. There has been an i of cloud on the Coromandal Coast and Madras Deccan.

Fairly general rain is likely in south-e and some showers on the north M Some thunder storms may occur in th isolated dust and thunder storms i Punjab, and possibly in Gujarat a

MAIL NOTES.

IMPERIAL TRADE RELATIONS.

The annual meeting of the Manufacturers Association began on Sept 24 at Ottawa. After a welcome by the Mayor, Mr. Hopewell, Mr. S. N. Curry, president, reviewed the conditions of trade throughout the country. He congratulated the Government on the negotiation of a treaty with the West Indies, and expressed the hope that the negotiations now proceeding with Australia might also have a successful issue. He urged all parts of the Empire to link themselves more closely together in bonds of commerce, as inevitably, sooner or later, they would be welded into a unit for defence. He argued strongly that the protection of commerce on the high seas was only a business precaution, and that a sense of gratitude and self-respect demanded that Canada should help, and help substantially. Canadians should, he insisted, place all politics aside and unite in the performance of what was plainly their duty and so declare to the world that they were a nation.

SEPTEMBER CROPS.

The accounts of the state of harvest work and the condition of the crops are encouraging alike in tone and details says the "Times." It is not only the barley and oats that are still uncarted that have benefited by the keen winds, but the cereals in stack have dried and hardened in a manner beyond expectation. Indeed, it is believed that all corn that had not sprouted in stook will be little short of average in bulk and weight while the colour will also be fairly good. Wheat, which is less liable to germinate in the sheaf than either barley or oats, is yielding a good sample, some correspondents describing it as quite first class. Threshing operations are proceeding slowly, for the reason that the improvement that will result from keeping is rekoned to be wholly to they advantage of the grower. The best samples are making good prices now, but the proportion of corn that will command the highest rates is still small, although it increases weekly. Hop picking is nearly finished. One the whole picking has proceeded smoothly this year, but it is stated that in Worcestershire a considerable amount will be left in the gardens owing to scarcity of pickers.

SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE.

The report to the Board of Trade on the trade of British South Africa for the year 1911, by Sir R. Sothern Holland, his Majesty's Trade Commissioner for South Africa, has just been published as a Parliamentary paper. The report sets out very clearly the great and steady development of the country and demonstrates the beneficial influences of the Union upon commerce. Since the Union the imports of general merchandise (including Government stores) have increased by £10,089,788, or 35·61 per cent., and the exports of South African produce by £7,202,448, or 14.25 per cent. Sir Sothern holds that an examination of the figures proves beyond doubt three outstanding facts—namely that there has been a great expansion of local industrial development, that a remarkable increase has taken place in the general prosperity of the people, and that the mining industry remains in a flourishing condition, though development operations have been temporarily suspended. Sir Sothern Holland is now in this country in order to give British manufacturers an opportunity of consulting him on trade conditions and openings in South Africa, and he will attend daily from Monday next to October 4 at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall-street, E.C., where he may be consulted by appointment made through the Director of the Branch. It may be added that a collection of supplies of foreign goods in the market against which British manufacturers are not competing satisfactorily have been made and sent home with full particulars as to price and other business "data," in order to show what is wanted for the market if British manufacturers wish to compete successfully with foreigners.

WORK AMONG THE IRISH POOR.

The Hon. Albania Brodrick, of Ballincoona, Cal Daniel, County Kerry, writes to the Lord Mayor support of her little hospital. She says:—We have built it here in this poor and rugged district of Kerry in one of the spots recommended by the Viceregal Commission for the poorest of our people—and very poor they are. For the sakes I have trained and become certificated as medical and surgical nurse midwife, and sanitary inspector and settled down here to help our people in every way I can. Their tiny homes are overcrowded and lack the first necessaries in sickness, so that nursing in them, in any adequate sense, is impossible. They suffer most unnecessarily in sickness and constantly die from preventible causes. We are 2 miles from town and stations and 80 from the nearest general hospital. It is heart breaking to see the suffering which result. Our hospital is built an roofed, but we have not the funds to finish and open it. I have done my utmost, living the simplest or simple lives in my tiny farm cottage upon about 5s a week. I have sold my beautiful old furniture, my china, knick-knacks, and jewellery, but still we cannot get sufficient money, and I am obliged to beg. We hope to be a centre of education and domestic economy, hygiene, small industries, and agricultures. Already we have brought down the exorbitant prices of provisions and supplied tested seeds and guaranteed manures; for our farmers. This is a time of much possible improvement; owing to being the owners of their little holdings, our famers are awakening, and we are anxious to take advantage of the opportunity. But the lack of money fetters up continually."

THE LUCKNOW DINNER.

The annual dinner in commemoration of the Relief of Lucknow, by Generals Havelock and Outram was held in the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, on Sept. 25. General Sir G. Digby Barker, G C. B, presided, and the members of the Relief Force present, in addition to the chairman, were Major-Gen. F. E A. Chamier, C. B., C. S. I., Major-Gen. G. Stewart, C. B., Major-Gen. T. Bigge, C. B., Capt. J. Pearson, and Mr. E. Berrill. Major-Gen. H. Cook, C. B., was the sole representative of the original garrison. During the evening a poem by Major W. P. Drury, entitled "The Flag at Lucknow," was recited. It will be published in the Indian Empire edition of the "Royal Book," to be issued early in December, in aid of the funds of the London Hospital. We record the death of Sir Francis Outram, only child of Sir James Outram, who relieved Lucknow.—Five Indian Mutiny veterans, who were present at the relief of Lucknow, celebrated on Sept. 25, the fifty-fifth anniversary of the raising of the siege by visiting the King's Palace Picture Theatre, at Chelsea, where they saw a pictorial reproduction of the chief events in which they had taken part. The proprietors of the theatre also invited the Chelsea Hospital pensioners to be present, and about 250 attended. The Lucknow veterans were Private Barrett, 90th Foot; Private Salter, 7th Dragoons; Private Austin, 97th Foot; Private May, E batty. Royal Horse Art.; and Private Headacre, 3rd batt. Rifle Brigade.

REGENT-STREET QUADRANT.

The question of the rebuilding of the Regent-street Quadrant has been keenly discussed for many years. It has long been known that the Commissioners of His Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues under whose control the sites are intended to rebuild the Quadrant when the present leases expired, in earlier if suitable opportunities occurred. The matter is one of great importance both architectural and from the points of view of traffic, to the hole off London. Promises were made in the House of Lords more than seven years ago that in the rebuilding it was intended to have due regard to architectural continuity of design, and Mr. Norman Shaw, R. A. was requested to prepare a design for the whole property. Assurances were given in Parliament that the Quadrant would be rebuit in one design and not by buildings of a patchi description, while the present curve of Regent-street would be mantained. Mr. Norman Shaw's designs for the buildings to be erected in the Quadrant were at any rate in part adopted by the Commisioners of Woods and Forests and the Regent-street frontage of the Piccadilly Hotel was commonly regarded as stereotyping the design for the rest of the buildings. This was viewed with considerable concern by the lessee and occupiers of premises in Regent-street and they petitioned the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to reconsider the design and to substitute some scheme whereby the line of shop windows would be uninterrupted. The petitioners admitted that the design was, in their opinion, an artistic triumph, and they added the comment that "for some such street as Lombard-street it would probably be everything that could be desired.' On the other hand, it was felt by architects that the rebuilding of the Quadrant afforded a great opportunity for a fine architectural scheme, and that although the shopkeepers in the thoroughfare probably favoured the idea of the whole ground-stone of a shop being one expense of plate glass, they might with a little patience, come to discover, in time, the first-class architecture in a street of shops had not only its æsthetic but its trade value also, in raising the character of the street and rendering it more attracted to the public than it otherwise would be.

YOU CAN BE STRONG, VIGOROUS

and

SELF-CONFIDENT

IN EVERYTHING

OSOGEN Revitalizes the Spinal Nerve Centres—

Creates New Vigour

and

Vital Force.

THE wonderful new medical discovery, Osogen, quickly renews vigour and vitality and restores the full powers of superb manhood and glorious womanhood. This combination of Sequard Serum and the Glycerophosphates as prescribed by Sir William Broadbent, K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.S., physician to his late Majesty, King Edward VII., is an amazing rejuvenator and restorative of the virile strength of youth. It is supplied to Royalty, and thousands of Medical Men recognise its wonderful curative and vigour-giving power in cases of

Loss of Vital Power
Premature Old Age
Nervous Debility
Weak Back
"Run Down" Feeling
Involuntary Blushing
Loss of Will Power
Want of Control
Want of Self-Confidence
Lassitude
Brain Fag
Weak Memory
Neurasthenia
Anæmia
Kidney Disorders

Osogen is of marvellous value to the aged, or the prematurely aged and weak from overwork or illness. Those easily fatigued can undergo the most strenuous exertion with ease if a small quantity is taken before commencing work. When tired or worn out, a few drops quickly cause a return of energy and revival of spirits.

A correspondent from Gainsborough writes:

"Osogen is marvellous. After using only a little more than one bottle I already feel 10 years younger. My sleep is sound and dreamless, and I am stronger in every way."

DON'T STAY WEAK!

There is no need for you to stay weak and depressed. Osogen will give you strength and vigour, a flawless digestive system, rich blood and a fund of vital nerve force sufficient to meet all demands.

By the laws of nature you should be strong, vigorous and active until you are eighty. If you are weak, nervous or debilitated, begin to-day to let Osogen give you new nerve power. Obtain a bottle of your chemist or store. Take it, and watch results.

Quickly you will feel its effect as it literally pours new life-force into your system. A sensation of strength will take the place of that "tired feeling." Depression will vanish and self-confidence will be restored. Continue to take it daily and you will again possess the health and powers that mark a manly man or a fascinating woman.

HIGH-CLASS CHEMISTS SUPPLY OSOGEN.

Leading chemists have undertaken the distribution of Osogen in India. The price in Great Britain is 2/9 (2 Rs. 1 A) per bottle, or about five times the 2/9 size 11/- (8 Rs. 4 A).

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Obtain a bottle or more now and soon you will again enjoy virile health and strength and the powers which make life worth living.

If you have any difficulty in obtaining Osogen accept no substitute but send a postal order and 3d. extra for postage for one or more 2/9 or 11/- bottles from the Osogen Laboratories, 88/90, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

HIGH COURT—OCT. 14.

Before the Hon'ble The Chief Justice and The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.

Appeal.

33-12,681-09 Payne and Co. Nawab Behram Jung vs. Haji Sultan Ali Pnustry Mat J. and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman).

Long Causes.

272-11 Tyabji D and Co Bhagwandas Purushram vs B R Bomanji Mulla and M.
616-12 Patell and E C R Painter vs D P Todiwal Chit M and K
572-11 Payne and Co Salleman Jaffer Mistry vs Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed Edg G. W and Co. and Payne and Co.
868-11 Wadia G and Co A K Irani vs N B Wagle M B Chothia.
1092-10 S B Mehta Bhailal Dalichand vs Ranchordas Ratanji Sham M and H.
617-11 In Person S B Barde vs Bai Kamlabai Kanga and S.
391-12 Bhai K and G Keshavji Ramji vs Damodar Ramji Wadia G and C.
289-12 Dubash and P Girdhardas Bechar vs Lalchand Raghunath Shroff D and D.
1024-11 Patel and E Wasudev Bhasker vs Basil N Lang Knim L and M Jeh G and B Payne and Co
1147-10 Edg G W and Co M K Kothare vs Satyathamabai widow Jeh M and S
673-11 Bhai K and G The Baroda Spg and Wg Co Ld vs The Satyanarayen Marine Fire Ins Co Ld Hiralal and Co
227-12 Subnis and G Drupadibai vs Rajaballi Currimbux Sme B and Co
304-12 Unwalla P and O Sidick Haji Allarakhia vs Motichand and Devidas Edg G W and Co
217-11 Dubash and P Gulam Hooseinally vs R D Sethna. In Person (a Pauper)
390-12 Subnis and G Krishnarao Gopalrao vs The Bank of Bombay Crawford B and Co.
1182-10 Sme B and Co D P Survey vs D R Bhatkar Dubash and P.
618-12 Dubash and P D R Bhatkar vs Waghji Shamji Ragh N and Co

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)

Long Causes.

619-11 Jehangir M and S Khimji Goculdas and Co vs Morarji Kurpar, Mirza M and M Un and P and Madh K and Co.
680-12 Payne and Co Marshall and Co vs Gordhandas Khatao Craigie B and Co.
763-11 Bhai K and G Manganlal Hurgovandas vs Gulam Ahmed Haji Nazmudin Taki Cap and V.
457-12 Mat J and M Mr P Nanawati vs Goolbai widow Ragh N and Co.
447-12 Jehangir M and S Ramdas Tekchand vs Hakumatrao Ramdas Madh K and C.
379-12 Mehta and D Rangildas Vijbukhundas vs Bai Nani Alias Nanivahu widow Dubash and P.
789-10 Dadachanji and P Bhikhanchand Tejmal vs Ravatmal Lakhmichand Ardesir H D and Co.
432-12 Payne and Co Esmailji Mulla Vallibhai Lakdawala vs Noorbhai Boodhabai Pest R K and Co.
428-12 Ard H D and Co Damji Hirji vs Kanji Khatad Jam R and D.
1054-11 Cap and V Mariambai vs Morobai Ismailji Vallibhoy and others Payne and others Edg G W and Co.
439-10 Ard H D and Co Gujadhar Meghraj vs Mangalchand Ramcoover Mulla and M.
197-12 Payne and Co Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy vs Essaji Moosaji Jam R and D.
569-10 Jehangir and S Essaji Moosaji vs Isaji Tajbhoy Sham M and H Ard H D and Co and Payne and Co.
411-12 Payne and Co A M Jeewanji and Co vs Gulamhusein Essaji Tajbhoy Bick M R and Co.
971-11 Daph F and D M J Varerkar vs P B Dalal Bicknell M R and W and Sh L and M.
527-12 Edg G W and Co Bai Kesarbai widow vs Madhowlal Govindram Payne and Co.
976-08—Sham M and H Bai Navalbai vs Nagardas alias Nagindas Bhagwandas Edg G W and Co
914-12—Bhimji and Co—J Sanders Slater vs Meghji Valabhdas Patell and E.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton).

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

190-12 Tyabji D and Co A Tyabji vs Abdul Rehman Gulam Mohedin Shaikh Bhican Cap and V.
241-12 Payne and Co M P Mehta vs Hormusji Sorabji Ard H D and Co
271-12 Madhk and C R D Sethna vs Bhojabhai Allarakhia Payne and Co.
295-12 Mehta and D Jivan Ramchandra vs Purshotum Ramji Moti and D.
346-12 Chit M and K Ahmed Jamal vs Mohomed Hossein Macha and others Ard H D and Co.
330-12 Mehta and D Hafizabai vs Salimabai D J Mantri.
892-11 Vachha and Co. Mohunlal Kalidas vs G R Bhagat Edg G W and Co.
1023-11 Malvi H M and R Murlidhar Shankerlal Alias Gangaram Tanvala vs Gober Nagji and Co Bhai K and G.
79-12 Malvi H M and R Bisraj Buldeodas vs Birdichand Prithviraj and an other Payne and Co.
762-11 Dub and P Jewan Morar vs Jamnadas Valji Subnis and G
880-11 Jam R and O Sha Heera Varjang vs Ravgji Poonsey In Person.
487-12 Bhimji and Co. Chimanlal Narandas vs Maneclal Narandas.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)

Long Causes.

299-07 Ardeshir Kanayalal Basdeodas vs Shankerdas Shivlal G H Dalal.
182-12 Tyabji Morarji Keshowji vs Keshowji Shamji Mehta and Co

Testamentary Suits.

2-12 Surajmal B D Parker vs A N Parker Wachha and Co.
14-12 Chitnis Antoo Krishna vs Munabai Khunderao.
15-12 Smetham Premabai vs Harriram Chagbal Bhimji and Co.
16-12 Dubash and P Bai Jasoda Mitha vs Bai Mithibai Mulji.
17-12 Little Vallabhdas Rawji vs Khemji Keshowji Tyabji.
18-12 Mulla and M, Lakhmidas Purshotamdas vs Dwarkadas Liladhar, Madhowji.
19-12 Shroff, Devji Tricumdas vs Premabai Smetham
20-12 Daphtary Parvatibai vs Motilal Tribhowandas Chitnis.
21-12 Payne Abdulla Haji Mahomed Tar vs Ahmed Haji Mahomed Shums A. Tyabji.
22-12 Motichand Alexander Johnstone vs Henry Cassels Subnis

Long Causes.

461-12 Payne A M Jeewanji and Co vs Gulamhoosein Essaji Bicknell.
183-12 Patell Ebrahim Jafferji Chhatrisa vs Rehmabai Motichand.
608-11 S A Tyabji Damodar Ramji vs Sha Ookerda Versey Manch and N.
791-11 Bicknell S N Chandabhoy and Co vs B D Patell Vachha and Co.
390-10 Malvi The Indian Agency Co J W vs Jhiprusha Tarachand Dikhsit.
407-12 Malvi Bharma Shripal vs Hamirmal Ratanchand Chitnis.
825-12 Captain J M Lali vs The B B and C I Railway Co—Crawford.
639-12 Dubash Canji Hiraji vs R R Khiyar—Ardeshir.
783-11 Judah Vithal Dhullaji Patel Dongre vs Hariba Awadji Shinde Subnis.
754-11 Judah R K Sherkar vs Hariba Awdaji Shinde Subnis.
680-11 Judah—Gunpat Rao Awdaji Patel Dongre vs Hariba Awdaji Bindhe Subnis.
731-11 Payne—Sooderlal Motilal vs K S Desai—Amin and D.
1085-10 C P D Cunha—Hanifabai vs Ismail Haji Dawood—Payne
385-12 Bhimji and Co—Narotumdas Morarji Goculdas vs S G Jagtap and others Subnis.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill. ft. in.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill. ft. in.
Oct.				
14	m 1 28	28 10	m 7 16	18 9
	1 14 a	26 6	7 12 a	15 7
15	m 2 9	27 10	m 5 58	19 9
	1 47 a	25 5	7 47 a	16 8
16	m 2 53	26 9	m 8 46	20 9
	2 22 a	24 4	8 24 a	17 10
17	m 3 43	25 9	m 9 52	21 6
	3 3 a	23 4	9 8 a	19 1
18	m 4 43	24 11	m 0 15	21 8
	4 10 a	22 7	10 13 a	20 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Oct.		Sunrise		Sunset
" 14 (Monday)	"	6h 33m	"	6h 18m
" 15 (Tuesday)	"	6h 33m	"	6h 17m
" 16 (Wednesday)	"	6h 33m	"	6h 16m
" 17 (Thursday)	"	6h 33m	"	6h 15m
" 18 (Friday)	"	6h 34m	"	6h 15m

PHASES OF THE MOON—First Quarter, Oct. 18th, 7h. 36·2m. a.m. Full Moon. 26th, 8h 0·5m. a.m. Last Quarter, Nov. 2nd 9h. 7·6m. a.m. New Moon, 8th, 7h. 24·8m. a.m.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 11th Oct. to 6 a.m. on the 12th October:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Plague ...	nil	nil
This day last year..................	2	2
Total mortality from all causes		96
Same date last year		82

MEN AND MATTERS.

King George the Fifth of Hanover, whose remains it is suggested should be taken from Windsor to Gmunden for interment in the Guelph mausoleum there, was the last independent ruler of Hanover, which was annexed by Prussia in 1866 owing to his having sided against that country in the war with Austria. He was permitted to retain his personal property and the Crown jewels, but the pension allowed him by Prussia was stopped, owing to his continued hostility towards that country. King George, who was the only son of Ernest Augustus, became totally blind at the age of fourteen. After the loss of his throne he lived mainly at Gmunden, in Austria. He died in Paris in 1878.

M. Charles Voisin, the French airman, who has just been killed in a motor car accident, was one of the pioneer hydro-aeroplane constructors, and also one of the first men in any country to build a practical aeroplane. He designed the celebrated "Canard," which flew tail first, and demonstrated its amphibian qualities by alighting on and ascending from the Seine as well as on terra firma. M. Voisin, who was one of the most noted French constructors and pilots of aeroplanes, also designed a biplane of somewhat curious design, its engine being situated high up at the rear of the main planes, while the rudders and elevators were mounted on a long "neck" at the end of the machine.

The Bishop of Hereford, who is seventy-eight, is widely known outside ecclesiastical circles as one of the most enthusiastic leaders of the anti-gambling movement. The latest Bill on the subject, backed by his Lordship, was only recently before the public. He was ordained in 1860, and has been President of Trinity College, Oxford, and Cannon of Bristol. He was headmaster of Rugby from 1887 to 1895, when he was elevated to the Bishopric of Hereford.

Although the world's police authorities have begun to issue regulations against unduly long hat-pins with projecting ends, the inventiveness of the designer of these indispensable articles has not been discouraged. Le dernier cri is the "aeroplane pin," in which the head consists of a model aeroplane propeller that revolves "with a soft whirring noise" as the wearer walks. This device is all very well as a motor-car mascot, but if it is going to be adopted in millinery, why not a miniature telephone or an electric lighting set? The latter would certainly be effective, and not without use.

There are almost as many alleged birthplaces of Columbus as of Homer. He is generally assumed to have been a Genoan, but Corsica has also put in a claim, Calvi having assumed the title during the quatercentenary celebrations of 1892. A pamphlet has now been published in New York setting out the theory that Columbus was really a Spaniard, this theory being based on the discovery of some old documents at Pontevedra. There is at least a negative certainty in regard to the navigator's birthplace; no locality in the United States can claim him for her son.

The French have such a justly-deserved reputation for logic, that a recent regulation of the Postal Department is rather surprising. The Administration has, by means of an official circular, prohibited its employees from reading the text of postcards in any circumstances, which is admirable, especially in villages and small towns. But the Administration has distributed another circular ordering the postal employees not to distribute postcards bearing "insulting language." If they have to live up to both prescriptions, the lot of the "postiers" will not be a happy one.

Miss Louisa Twining will no doubt be remembered by posterity for the same reasons as the late Miss Octavia Hill. Her social work lay mainly in the reform of Poor Law Administration, while as early as 1861 she was instrumental in founding a home for working girls in domestic service. This institution, it is worthy of mention, was made over in 1878 to the Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants, better known as the "Mabys." Another institution of which she was one of the founders was the Workhouse Infirmary Nursing Association. On the occasion of a presentation to Miss Twining in 1904, it was said what truth that she had "raised the whole tone and standard of Poor Law Administration throughout the country."

Sir John Newell Jordan, the British Minister at Pekin, whose time has been mentioned in connexion with the new Chinese loan, as spent some forty years in the East, and knows China and the Chinese about as well as any man living probably. He began as a student-interpreter in the Consular service. Thirteen years later he was appointed Assistant-Secretary to the Legation at Pekin, and so by successive stages, including a long spell in Korea as Consul-General, Charge d'Affaires, and Minister-Resident, he was appointed to his present position, in succession to Sir Ernest Satow, some six years ago.

World-wide sympathy will be extended to Signor Marconi in respect of his recent motor accident, as the result of which it is feared that he may lose the sight of an eye, for the inventor of wireless telegraphy has friends literally all over the globe, and nowhere are they more numerous, probably, than in England, where people are always proud to remember that Marconi is himself half a Briton, seeing that his mother comes from a well-known Irish family. Also, of course, he found a bridge in the Emerald Isle, Madame Marconi being the fifth daughter of the fourteenth Lord Inchiquin and sister of the present peer.

The appointment of a committee to consider the problem of the rebuilding of the Quadrant in Regent-street serves to recall that, whereas at present the shopkeepers have been protesting against certain of the schemes suggested, so also it was the protests of the shopkeepers which brought about the removal of what was the main architectural feature of the Quadrant. It had originally a Doric colonnade on either side projecting over the pavements. There were 270 cast-iron columns 16ft. in height, in addition to the granite plinth, and surmounted by a balustrated roof. Strong objection was taken to the colonnades on the ground that they darkened the shops, and they were removed in 1848. Next year, by the way, sees the Centenary of Regent-street, the construction of which was begun in 1813. Everybody knows Macaulay's description of the site at the Restoration, but General Oglethorpe, who died in 1785, was able to boast that he had himself shot woodcock there in Queen Anne's reign Regent-street cost about a million and a half, and has been a good investment Though the noble curve has been admired for nearly a century, a good deal of exception was taken to Nash's plaster fronts. Lord Plymouth, the chairman of the "Quadrant Committee," is a well-known authority on art matters, and has written an appreciation of John Constable. He has also had experience in the thorny task of the management of Crown property, for he was First Commissioner of Works between 1902 and 1905. The other three members of the committee are all well-known architectural authorities. Sir Henry Tanner, Principal Architect to the Office of Works, was born in 1849, and has seen forty-one years' service in that office. Mr. Reginald Blomfield numbers among his offices that of Architect to the Royal Academy, and he is the author of many architectural works.

Both Sir John Gardner Engleheart and Viscount Cross, who have retired from the Council of the Duchy of Lancaster, will complete their ninetieth year next spring, the former being the senior by a few weeks. They were at Rugby together, and while Viscount Cross went to Cambridge and his companion to Oxford, each was admitted to the Bar, at the age of twenty-six, in 1849. Sir Gardner Engleheart's association with the Council commenced forty years ago, when he became Clerk, but he has been a member for only eleven years. He was private secretary to the Duke of Newcastle when the latter, as Colonial Secretary, accompanied King Edward to Canada and the States half a century ago. Viscount Cross has a Parliamentary record which has been equalled by few men, though Earl Nelson, the Earl of Wemyss, and one or two other peers can beat it. His association with the Legislature opened in 1857, and with an interval of six years, has lasted since that date. He has been in Parliament under nine Premiers—Palmerston, Derby, Beaconsfield, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery, Mr. Balfour, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and Mr. Asquith. Apart from Lord St. Aldwyns Viscount Cross is the only survivor of Disraeli' Cabinet of 1874, when, partly as a result of his defeat of Mr. Gladstone in South-West Lancashire six years earlier, he was chosen for the Home Department.

Another of C. & B.'s Delicacies

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2. A Second-hand CANOE SHAPE VICTORIA, by Holland and Holland (London) in perfect condition. Only slightly used.

3. A Set of patent LEATHER PLATED PAIR HARNESS, by Dunnet, suitable for horses about 15 hands. Very little used.

4. Single Patent LEATHER PLATED HARNESS, by Dunnet, suitable for horse about 15 hands. Only used a few weeks.

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Dr. Sir Edward Elgar

whose Photo appears above writes:—

"The 'Schiedmayer' Piano arrived quite safe yesterday and I am very much obliged to you for despatching it so quickly. The tone of the instrument is superb, and it gives me the greatest pleasure to play upon it."

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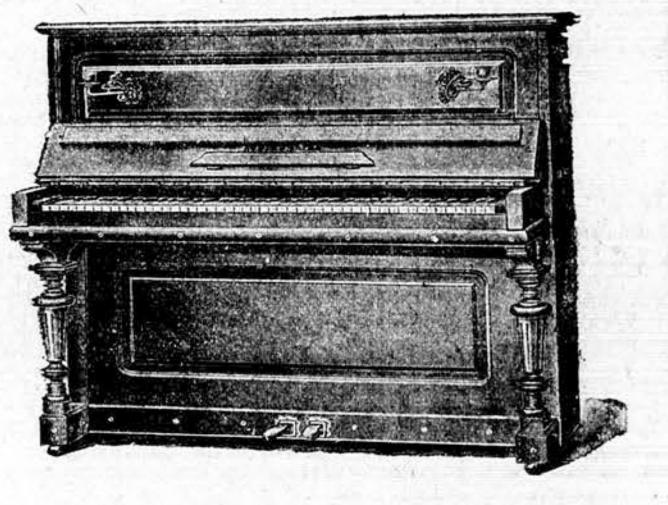

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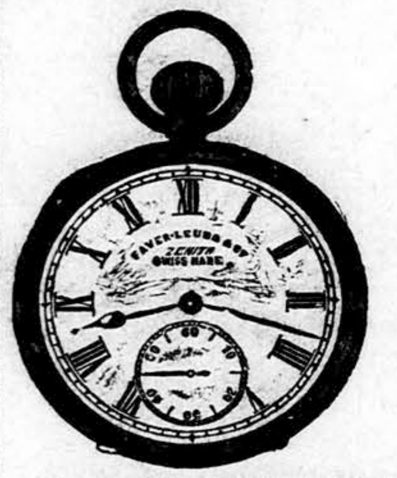

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